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FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Our Forces Still in Possession of Malvern Hill.

THE POSITION TO BE RETAINED.

Reported Intention of the Rebels to Retake it.

Heavy Reinforcements Sent to Gen. Hooker.

THE GUNBOATS GONE UP THE RIVER.

Arrival of Three Thousand Exchanged Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

At Malvern Hill everything was quiet during yesterday.

It was reported last night by deserters and contrabands that the rebels had been moving from the vicinity of Richmond all day in large force towards Malvern, with a view of retaking that position.

Three thousand exchanged prisoners arrived yesterday afternoon from Richmond. Those belonging to this army and fit to do duty were sent to their regiments. The others will leave for the North to-day. No officers were among the party.

There is no truth in the statement that this army is used to protect rebel property, as reported in the case of Mr. Hill Carter. During the two days' battle of Malvern Hill, from 800 to 1,000 wounded Union soldiers had their wounds dressed at his house, the ladies freely tearing up their sheets and pillow-cases for bandages. While the army was passing, a guard was posted to protect the women and children. Our horses and cattle are grazed on his farm, and his negroes are working on our fortifications. All applications for their return have been refused.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Details of the Movement to Malvern Hill—The Expedition Under Command of Gen. Hooker—The Enemy Apprised of Our Approach—Our Artillery Practice Too Much for Them—Toombs Turns Tail—The Rebel Rams, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

An important movement took place yesterday, resulting in the Union troops reoccupying Malvern Hill, after an artillery fight of about an hour and a half. The loss was light on both sides.

At 6 o'clock Monday evening Gens. Hooker's and Sedgwick's Divisions, the Sixth United States and Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and Bramhall's, Benson's, Tidball's and De Russy's Batteries, the entire force being under command of Gen. Hooker, left our line of fortifications, struck upon the Charles City road, and proceeded by that route toward Malvern Hill. Between 11 and 12 P. M. the force arrived at Nelson's Farm, at which place they bivouacked for the remainder of the night, with the intention of early in the morning getting between Malvern Hill and Richmond on the New-Market road so as to cut off the rebel retreat, and successfully attack the enemy on the Hill. The men were in high spirits, full of energy and demonstrated in several ways that they heartily relished the undertaking. Although they had traveled a distance of twelve miles, the hours of march were so fitly chosen that they reached Nelson's Farm without exhaustion or fatigue, and were enabled to spread their blankets on the ground, and enjoy the luxury of a few hours' sleep before resuming the march, and commencing the attack in the morning.

Nelson's Farm is distant about four miles from Malvern Hill. Our force stationed pickets in every direction, and the utmost vigilance was exercised to prevent surprises.

The enemy was also on the alert, and, according to the statements of prisoners, had been made aware of our presence and intentions, either by information given by their own pickets, or through some other channel. A rebel picket was shot three-fourths of a mile from the Union bivouac. The prisoners assert that they knew sufficiently of our movements at 12 o'clock Friday night, to fully appreciate their hazardous position and make arrangements for reinforcements. Consequently, Gen. Toombs' Division, which was encamped some five miles north of Malvern Hill, was notified of the condition of affairs, and received orders to join the force on Malvern Hill at a certain hour the next morning.

At daylight our men were up and ready, and shortly after proceeded toward the north side of Malvern Hill. When arrived within about a mile of the Hill, the enemy opened upon them with shell and solid shot from four pieces of field artillery. The firing commenced at a little before 7 o'clock. Benson's and Bramhall's batteries of six pieces each were immediately got into position, and a rapid, vigorous fire was returned for that of the enemy. The firing was continued till about 8 o'clock, as fast as the men could load and discharge the guns, when the enemy withdrew his pieces. Little loss was sustained on either side. Among our wounded is Capt. Benson, of Benson's Battery, who was struck in the chest and leg by a shell discharged from one of his own guns.

The fight was wholly with the artillery, the infantry acting as supports.

When the enemy had ceased firing, our men advanced to and occupied the Hill. We captured sixty of the rebel infantry. The rebel force amounted to two regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery. Nearly the entire force managed to escape towards Richmond by taking a road running along the bank of the James River. We had no knowledge of the road, consequently it was unguarded. Toombs did not get his force to the Hill from the fact of his being behind time, or because the Union force was ahead of him. He was coming up the New-Market road at the time our force was marching up to occupy the Hill. This was a complete cut-out on our part. Toombs did not venture to follow, but wheeled his men right about, and marched back in double-quick toward his camp.

While the artillery were engaged, our cavalry were scouring the woods in all directions, but did not meet with the enemy in force. A stray fragment of shell seriously wounded Lieut.-Col. Gamble, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry. He was struck in the chest.

The enemy had some slight earthworks on Malvern Hill, but they were on the south side, or the side facing Turkey Bend, and, of course, were of no benefit to them.

From an exterior line at Berkley to Malvern Hill it is five miles by a direct road.

Four stragglers, belonging to Sedgwick's Division, while roaming in the woods, came across six mounted rebel cavalry, whom the stragglers took prisoners. They disarmed them, made them dismount, and rode their horses into camp.

Gen. McClellan and staff came up to Malvern Hill in the afternoon, and remained all night. Couch's Division was sent up to reinforce Hooker during the night. It is rumored another division will be sent up this morning. *We intend to permanently hold Malvern Hill.*

The rebel rams have disappeared up James River.

Our gunboats went up some distance beyond Malvern Hill yesterday, and shelled a rebel encampment, but with what result is not yet known.

I have just ascertained that our loss yesterday was six or seven killed and twenty-four wounded.

WHIT.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

Excitement at Fortress Monroe—Returned Union Prisoners—What They Say of Richmond—Treason and Crinoline—A Secesh Parson—Affairs at Nassau—British "Neutrality."

OLD POINT, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

The reports brought by the James River mail boat yesterday—to the effect that three whole divisions of our army had actually engaged the enemy,—that firing was still going on when the boat left, and that we had taken possession of Malvern Hill,—have naturally created no little stir here, and the arrival of this afternoon's boat is expected with much anxiety.

I had a long conversation this morning with several very intelligent men among our returned prisoners from Richmond, now on board the *Louisiana*. These all repeat the assertions I have before made as to the disgusting filthiness of the pest-houses in which they were thrust at Richmond, and the wretched treatment that our men receive who are unfortunate enough to get into the power of the rebels. They were ultimately confined in a prison at a place called Belle Island—about a mile from Richmond—and state that we have yet over three thousand prisoners in the same locality, and some five or six hundred yet remaining in the Tobacco-house prisons. Col. Corcoran is at Salisbury, N. C.

Upon inquiring as to the truth of a pestilence having actually broken out at Richmond, they said that, although nothing was more probable, they had heard nothing of it when they left. They, however, represent the city as being in a terrible state of misery, sickness and anarchy, and that there are symptoms of its yet meeting the fate of another Sodom or Gomorrah—not directly with fire from an avenging Heaven, but from *spontaneous combustion* among the vile elements which compose the rebel capital. My informants, however, scout the idea of Richmond having been evacuated. They say that for "evacuated," we should rather read *reinforced*, for troops were constantly coming in, up to the hour of their departure.

One very significant fact was brought to my notice, and that is, that even in this hot-bed and headquarters of traitors United States notes are at a vast premium. $15 and even $20 of Confederate paper are greedily offered for $10 of our paper money, if any one can be found green enough to barter it away for Confederate trash. Many mentioned it as very remarkable that they could never hear one word about Beauregard. Where he is, what he is doing, whether dead or alive, nobody seemed to know. We certainly must give the rebels credit for keeping their own secrets admirably. Imagine the outside world being unable to determine even as to the existence of McClellan, Burnside or Pope! Our men—with the chivalry which belongs to all true soldiers—speak in high terms of "Stonewall" Jackson, rebel as he is. They not only admire his dash and bravery, but those who have come in contact with him, personally, speak of him highly as a man. They say that one secret of the *esprit de corps* to be found among the rebel forces, is the kindly intercourse between their officers and the men under them. To use the expression of one of them—"Their officers are not as *stuck up* as ours generally are."

The *Louisiana* brought with her quite a batch of treason in petticoats from Richmond—several female rebels having had the audacity to come as far as Harrison's Landing with the intention of going to Norfolk and elsewhere within our lines. When challenged by the Provost-Marshal there, as to their sentiments, and found to be Secesh of the first water, they could not be persuaded that rebellious crinoline had no "right" to go where it likes under a flag of truce, and became perfectly obstreperous when politely informed that, since they refused to take the oath of allegiance, they would be taken back to Richmond. Two of them—Norfolk ladies, with two brothers in the rebel service, one a Captain and the other a Lieutenant—showed off the haughtiest airs on board the vessel, fancying themselves, no doubt, a couple of beautiful Cleopatras on board one of their own galleys. The only room that could be appropriated to them being without a lock, they *commanded* that one should be immediately put on. On being assured that that was impossible, as there were no hardware facilities on board a hospital transport, their indignant ladyships bounced off, with noses raised to an angle of 45 degrees, and vowing they would rather stay all night on the open deck—*which they did*; and it is to be hoped their temper was thereby well cooled off.

Among the rebel party so impudently trying to smuggle themselves into our lines was a preacher, from somewhere down in Dixie. He wanted to go to New-York, and, when asked if he were a Unionist, proudly replied that he owed no allegiance but to the South. "Then you must go back to Richmond," said the Provost. "But I *must* go to New-York, Sir," replied the undaunted hero of the white choker; "I have a bad throat, and wish to see a distinguished New-York physician." "No matter what your personal inconvenience may be," said the imperturbable Provost; "unless your loyalty is proved, I return you to Richmond"—and he was returned. Had the Provost been a wag, and the dignity of his office has permitted the joke, what a splendid opportunity must have been presented for suggesting an effectual remedy—a little Kentucky hemp—for the throat of this divine rebel!

I see, by your Nassau letter of July 29, that the question of the pirate *Oreto* had not yet been settled, and, judging by the way that England is showing her "neutrality" in those waters, the chances are ten to one in favor of her acquittal. The officers of the *Adirondack* have given me full accounts of the *Oreto*. They say she is a truly splendid vessel, bark-rigged, and pierced for 16 guns. It is strange that England should be blowing hot and cold in this manner, at one time seizing the *Oreto*, under neutral law, and putting a prize crew on board, for adjudication; at other times, with eyes wide open, allowing her vessels to take arms, ammunition, stores, and all the rebels require, direct to the ports of Charleston and Savannah. The officers of the *Adirondack* confirm all that your Nassau correspondent says of large British steamers being now in Nassau, ready to start in aid of the rebels.

What are our war vessels doing? How comes it that the *Adirondack* is, at this time, ordered away from her post and no United States man-of-war left to pounce upon these piratical vessels? One of the officers of the *Adirondack* said to me, only yesterday, "If we were allowed to take prizes in those waters during the next three months, there would be prize money enough for me to last me the balance of my life." It is easy enough now to understand by what means the wretched destroyers of their country have been kept alive till now. Britannia is the she-wolf from which, Romulus and Remus-like, they have got nourishment, and the port of Nassau is the dug through which they have been drawing sustenance. If this be "neutrality," the sooner we put a stop to it the better.

Four o'clock, P. M.—The James River boat is just in and, from all we can gather, the affair of Sunday partook more of the character of a skirmish than a battle. The report which now reaches us is that we lost about one hundred in killed, wounded and missing, while the rebels had a large number killed, and we have taken over one hundred as prisoners. It is so far a success on our side as we have driven them back, and got possession of Malvern Hill. Up to the time the boat left there was no rumor of any further engagements.

NEMO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The 3,000 rebel prisoners from Fort Warren and Fort Delaware, went up the river from Harrison's Landing the night before last. A flag of truce boat accompanied them, which returned last evening, and reports that the exchange is being made satisfactorily, and that the same number of Union prisoners from Richmond may be expected down the river to-day or to-morrow, and that the requirements of the Federal Government, in regard to the exchange, has been strictly complied with, which is understood to mean the release of Col. Corcoran and other Union Officers.

Col. Gamble, of the Eighth Illinois, is among the wounded. Other names of the killed and wounded we have not yet been able to obtain.

The mail steamers to Harrison's Landing are convoyed by gunboats.

A list of the sick and wounded may be expected to-morrow, from returned Richmond prisoners.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

THE ADVANCE OF GEN. POPE.

Departure of a Reconnoissance—It Reaches Raccoon Ford—No White Virginians Will Give Information—Foraging—The Results of the Cavalry Skirmish at Orange—An Incident of the Fight—High Spirits of the Soldiers—Great Events Promised.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ADVANCE, GEN. CRAWFORD'S DIVISION, FAIRFAX, (Culpepper,) Friday, Aug. 1, 1862.

With this day we commence another month in the career of the army of Virginia, under a new commander—one who has not yet been with us, but who has promised, without qualification, that it shall prove a month of stirring deeds—that the rebel enemy shall turn his back to us, and fly hence far southward, to some still undisturbed corner of his rebel home. That such it may prove to be is, of course, the strongest desire of every man in the army. During the month just past, however, as you are well aware, we have not been idle. We have marched and marched, and countermarched—in fact, July has been a month of marches, and, were it not for the censorship, I might add, signifying nothing—resulting in nothing but a large increase of shoeless, blistered feet and broken down horses. But, as there is a censorship, I can only call your attention to that brilliant stroke of strategy—by—telegraph, by which we marched upon Warrenton, Va., instead of Little Washington, Va. Had ubiquitous Jackson been near enough either point at the time to have been able to study our movements, I think there would have been a digitorial agitation of his cranium for the space of a full hour.

But now we shall have better results. In fact I should have excepted the latter portion of the past month from the implied censure upon the whole. Since we began to move in the direction in which the enemy was likely to be found, every day has brought new and important information of his intentions and his whereabouts. We have met him, in sections, at Sperryville, at this place, at Fredericksburgh, at and beyond Orange, and now we know that his scouts line the opposite shore of the Rapidan, and that he has established a signal station near enough to our advance to observe and transmit our every movement of importance. But of nearly all of these facts I have written somewhat at length before; and as we are just about starting upon another reconnoissance I must make this letter brief. The force consists of portions of several regiments of cavalry under command of Col. DeForrest, of the Fifth New-York, who is to be accompanied by Gen. Crawford, and between them I rather think we will be afforded more than one opportunity of seeing something worthy of recording. The signal station I have spoken of will, I have no doubt, come down from the neighboring mountain-top; the rebel pickets and scouts will be forced to consider it their duty to make an early report at Headquarters; and if we do not see Gordensville, we shall, at least, learn something definite of how matters stand at Orange. And yet you know, it is exceedingly difficult to state the result of an excursion into an enemy's country, until you have made it. We may be bagged; who knows; I sincerely hope not, for I had much rather continue to enjoy the fresh air and beautiful scenery of this locality. We may see the imminent propriety of skedaddling; but I trust not, for I am not, even yet, the very best rider in the army; and even the thought of a mad gallop for a hundred miles or so, without resting, is fearful to contemplate. But that broken-winded bugler of ours is sounding to "boot and saddle," upon his asthmatic bugle, and I must be off.

I had almost forgotten to say that the order from the War Department, relative to the death of Ex-President Van Buren, was read to the regiments at 10 o'clock, A. M., to-day. A salute was fired at sunrise; half-hour guns were fired during the day, and there will be another salute at sunset.

RACCOON FORD, RAPIDAN RIVER, Saturday, Aug. 2—1 P. M.

Very soon after closing my letter yesterday, we were on the march for Orange—Gen. Crawford, with Col. De Forrest in command of cavalry, taking the usual road to Orange; and Gen. Bayard, with a detachment, the road to the right, sometimes called the Elm Farm Road. We reached a point known here as Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan River, about ten miles from Culpepper, about nightfall, where it was determined we should rest, without having seen anything of the enemy. At the Ford, however, ten of the rebel cavalry showed themselves, but after an exchange of shots, by which there was no injury done, they disappeared. Later in the night, we heard from Gen. Bayard, who had reached Barnett's Ford. (You can find both positions on Lloyd's Map of Virginia.) In reaching there, he reports that he had exchanged quite a number of shots with the enemy's pickets, without damage to his command. He had not succeeded in securing any prisoners, for the enemy did not wait for any of his force to come up with them. Both our forces will move this morning directly upon Orange, and if deemed expedient, after the condition of things there and thereabouts is known, it will be held by our troops. We are ordered to be ready to continue the march at 2 P. M., but I do not suppose it will be resumed much before daylight. The further we proceed, the more of the enemy we are likely to meet; and if they are to be met in their own chosen positions, it will, perhaps, be better to have sufficient daylight to see them, as well as to hear from them.

I still see in print and sometimes hear a great deal about latent Union feeling in this region, and, doubtless, you see and hear the same. Don't believe a word of it. I don't believe there is a single white resident within miles and miles of us who is at heart our friend, or friendly to our cause. They talk to us in an apparently friendly way, wherever we appear in force. They regret the war. I have no doubt those who have been foraged on do. They wish matters could be settled "somehow." But how would they have them settled? By crushing out the rebellion, and breaking up the Confederate Government? Oh no, indeed. They would not lift a finger in that direction, nor give us a word of information which could be of service to us. *We have got to meet the first white man in this section who will acknowledge that he has seen or even heard anything of the movements of the rebel forces.* Families living within pop-gun distance of where the enemy's pickets have been stationed during the past ten days, and who have, doubtless, fed them, ask us, with well-assumed ignorance, if we think there is any of the enemy near, and whether we think there is any "danger" of Jackson's returning with a large force. Innocent creatures! The army has recently learned a new and very effective way of answering such questions. They do it on the good old Connecticut plan, namely, by asking others, such as—How much grain have you got, and where is it? Where are the nearest hay-stacks or grass-fields? How are you off for beef, mutton, hams and bacon? In connection with these and other questions of a similar character, sometimes in relation to young pigs, turkeys, chickens, &c., these rebel residents are generally vouchsafed the information that it is somewhat generally believed in the army that new potatoes and several other vegetables are in season. That's the way we *talk* in the army. The uniform answer to the above questions is, that all they had has been taken from them, first by the Confederate, and then by the Union armies. Experience has taught that such a statement is not always to be relied on implicitly, consequently, parties are sent to search, and whatever is found that the army needs is taken, and a certificate given for it, with the usual conditions. That's the way we *do* in the army.

CULPEPPER, Va., Sunday, Aug. 3, 1862.

Since I wrote yesterday in relation to the reconnoissance to Orange under Gen. Crawford, nothing of very special interest has occurred. After the fight in the town, and the retreat of the rebels, we returned to Raccoon Ford, about ten miles from here, where the Fifth New-York Cavalry, First Vermont and First Maryland still remain—the First Michigan returning to this point with Gen. Crawford and Aids. The latest reports from the scene of the fight, together with the statements of the prisoners taken, place the rebel loss in the skirmish at a much more serious figure than was at first supposed. Our loss is as stated yesterday—two killed and twelve wounded; two of the latter, one shot through the head and another through the bowels, will die; and there are three missing. The enemy's loss must have been about twenty-five killed. That number of bodies were counted by our men, who were at different places during the fight, lying dead in the streets of the town, and fifty-two taken prisoners, mostly wounded. So you see it must have been quite a sharp fight, where, out of the numbers engaged, (about six hundred on either side,) so many were killed, wounded and taken prisoners in so short a time. Before proceeding further in my restatement of the fight, I deem it my duty to notice one fact in connection with it, which, under the circumstances, I did not consider worthy of notice in the first account, but which is often spoken of by the men with, I think, undue severity, caused by ignorance of the actual condition of affairs at the time it occurred.

When our troops entered the town, as before stated, Gen. Crawford and Col. DeForrest were riding immediately in the rear of the advance, Company E, Fifth New-York. When near the other side of the town, the enemy suddenly and unexpectedly opened fire upon the advance, which fell back to near the main column, seeing which the General turned to the main force of cavalry and immediately ordered a charge. For a time not a man moved forward. As I stated before, the main street is one of the crookedest and muddiest streets I ever saw in a town. At the point where the enemy opened fire there is a sharp turn leading to the Gordonsville road. The enemy could not be seen by the main column: the firing was rapid and continuous, and that, together with the falling back of the advance, threw the head of the column into a momentary uncertainty as to what to do. Having heard the order to charge, the First Vermont and First Michigan came dashing up, and the head of the column not moving, they became mixed, and for a few moments there was some confusion, and it must be acknowledged an ignominious skedaddle appeared imminent. It was a trying moment for any one present not confident of his superior horsemanship in retreat. The General, however, with the soldierly assistance of his aids, Lieut. Crawford (his brother,) Capt. Dugan, of the First Michigan, and Capt. Cogswell, of the Fifth Connecticut, and Col. DeForrest, of the Fifth New-York, Senior Colonel in command, and Col. Tompkins, First Vermont, soon restored order, and the charge was made gallantly and effectively, as the result shows. It was but a momentary hesitation, caused by an unexpected vigorous attack. The remainder and close of the fight was precisely as I wrote you when it was over, and I need not repeat it here. How long the cavalry will remain at Raccoon Ford, or whether an advance of infantry and artillery will be made immediately from here to occupy the town, is difficult to say. Gen. Pope is now with Gen. Banks, near Little Washington, Va., and, of course, we of the advance must await his orders. I trust that if we do move forward the main force here, I shall be able to inform you as early as the the information can be carried by express or mail, but of that I am not sure, for I have just learned from one of the Association correspondents, who was at Waterloo, where the cloth mill was burned, and where we were water bound for two days, and where Gen. McDowell's command now is—about eight miles from Warrenton—that the mails were thrown from the cars, and telegraph communication prohibited by order of Gen. Pope on Friday last.

To-day, Gen. Buford took command of the cavalry here as "Chief of Cavalry." I understand that to-morrow he takes the position now held by Gen. Bayard, at Barnett's Ford, and that Gen. Bayard will proceed to Madison, where there is now, and has for some time been, one of Gen. Sigel's infantry regiments.

It would be hard for you to fully appreciate how cheering it is to the soldiers to see and hear of so many movements of the various divisions of the army of Virginia—all, it is believed, looking to an early and grand movement forward against the enemy. With Gen. Banks', Gen. Sigel's, Gen. McDowell's, and Gen. Burnside's forces, joined under command of Gen. Pope, I think we will soon be in a position to satisfy the enemy in front that there is an army in Virginia capable of doing its prescribed work.

The lists of the killed, wounded and missing on our side, and killed, wounded and prisoners in the late fight at Orange, which I had thought to embody in this letter, are not yet ready. They will be sent to you by telegraph.

J. A.

The Reconnoissance by Gen. Crawford to Orange Court-House.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Va., Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862—3 P. M.

My last letter—the letter of this morning—was dated at Raccoon Ford, Rapidan River. As I suspected, we did not move from that point until near daylight this morning. We then moved directly upon Orange, finding no pickets until within six miles of the town, the streets of which are the most crooked and muddy we have yet encountered in a Virginia town. The pickets, as soon as seen, were driven in without loss to us, and very soon afterward we came upon the signal corps I have before spoken of, stationed on the heights to the right of the road, with signals flying. As soon as we came in sight, they were flying, too, and finally escaped. From that point to Orange we saw nothing more of the enemy. We entered the town with a portion of our force, the advance being Col. DeForrest's Fifth New-York Cavalry, while two companies of the First Vermont were sent round to the right in order to take position on the other side. Dividing and passing through the town through the main and an adjoining parallel street, (if any two things here can be called parallel to each other,) we had reached the farther and outermost edge of the town before coming upon the enemy. There our advance of the Fifth New-York Cavalry was fired upon, Gen. Crawford and Col. DeForrest being immediately in the rear of the advance, leading the main force. The enemy, as he proved, consisted of about one hundred and fifty infantry and dismounted cavalry, with rifles, and they were immediately reinforced by about four hundred cavalry. The fight here was continued for a brief period briskly, and with considerable effect on both sides. At length a movement of the enemy induced our force to move in the direction of the river, and the rebels taking it for a retreat, returned and followed until upon the edge of the town looking toward Culpepper, when the Vermont Cavalry, having reached the enemy's rear, and our advance getting them out of town, and in range, charged upon them, and they ran for the woods to the right of the place where the charge commenced, and disappeared. We took forty-two prisoners. We lost in the engagement four men of the Fifth New-York Cavalry—who, under the eye of their intrepid Colonel, fought bravely, as they usually do—and twelve men wounded, of the several portions of regiments of cavalry engaged.

The only fault I have heard found, or feel like finding myself, with Gen. Crawford, is that, in order to see personally and generally superintend the movements of the force, he exposed himself too often, and, from his position, too conspicuously, to the fire of the enemy. This, I think, was particularly the case when he received information which induced him to believe that the First Vermont had been cut off. On the receipt of the information he dashed forward by a circuitous route, with a small force, to their rescue. As it proved, he was not injured.

The fight over, and the enemy out of sight in the woods, our troops, as per previous order, returned to this side of the river, at a point which, as it has no name, I could not date from, and consequently have dated from Orange. We have undoubted evidence that the enemy are in very strong force at Gordonsville—some state it as high as 100,000, but I think that too high. But the official dispatches are leaving, and I must close. I will write more fully to-morrow. I send you a paper taken from one of the prisoners, which I have not had time to read.

J. A.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Stamp Currency Nearly Ready for Circulation.

The Reasons Which Induced the President to Order a Draft.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

THE OLD CRY REVIVED.

Apprehensions have been again expressed in some quarters, within the past few days, of danger to Washington. Military men insist that the chronic alarm is groundless. Should the rebels advance, they would find Pope in front and McClellan promptly in the rear, with Burnside in position, also, to cooperate.

THE NEW STAMP CURRENCY.

Postmaster-Gen. Blair states that an abundance of postage-stamp bills, for circulation as small change, will be ready for distribution within the next week. Specimens are here now in the Post-office Department, making a handsome little bill, about one-fourth the size of the Treasury note. Elaborate engraving has been placed on the back of the note, precluding the possibility of counterfeiting by photograph. It is believed they will not be as easily counterfeited as the ordinary Treasury notes. The Postmaster-General is understood to express the opinion that their circulation will produce the immediate reappearance of silver, for the reason that there will then be no motive for hoarding it. Silver may remain at a nominal premium, but nobody will buy it, because stamps will supply all the wants for change, and the holders of silver will therefore use it, rather than hoard it to no purpose.

THE REASONS FOR THE DRAFT.

Persons in a situation to know, assign the following as the chief reasons for the President's resort to drafting:

First—The representations of New-York bankers and capitalists, repeated by one Committee after another, from week to week, and of late with special urgency, that the finances of the country could not stand the slow and extravagant war policy that was being pursued. They demanded, in the strongest possible terms, that the utmost energy of the nation should be put forth, that National exhaustion and the drain of the money might be stopped at once by ending the war.

Second—The urgency of the radical Republicans, who complained bitterly of the President's failure to meet their views on certain points of his policy, and who demanded that if the President would not take their policy, he should at least, if he expected the support of a large portion of the party that elected him, inaugurate some vigorous measures. A very heated interview of this kind last week left the President convinced that he could not keep the loyal people of the North united in support of his measures, unless promptly convinced of their being adequate to the crisis.

Third—Besides the representations of the politicians, the universal demand of the people that the Government should adopt measures likely to secure success.

Fourth—The belief that the rebels had now got their army up to the largest possible number, and were so exhausted that such a force as we could now bring into the field would utterly crush the rebellion.

NO PASSES.

Numerous applications have been made for passes to the Army of the Potomac, but they are invariably refused. It is the request of Gen. McClellan that private visitors be excluded from the lines. All the sick are to be removed thence; therefore the friends of many of the patients cannot urge the necessity of their presence there for nursing purposes. Passes and permits within other military lines are not so freely given as heretofore, as it is known there have been abuses of privileges, traders having been tempted by large profits to smuggle salt and other necessary supplies into the rebel markets.

MR. BUSTEED APPOINTED A BRIGADIER.

Richard Busteed, Esq., formerly Corporation Counsel of New-York, and well known for his eloquent and uncompromising advocacy of the Union cause, was to-day appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, with instructions to report to Major-Gen. E. D. Morgan. The appointment is deemed here a most fortunate one, as Gen. Busteed will not only exercise a controlling influence in the recruiting service, but will prove himself an officer worthy the distinction now bestowed upon him. The appointment was urged by Surveyor Andrews and Alderman Dayton, on behalf of a number of prominent New-Yorkers.

THE RECENT AFFAIR OFF NASSAU.

Capt. Gansevoort, of the *Adirondack*, has informed the Navy Department of the facts attending the recent pursuit by him of the steamer *Herald*, represented by the Nassau papers to be a British vessel. This pretence afforded an opportunity for the expression of indignation against the alleged outrage by this American officer, from whose statement it appears that the *Herald* had been running from Nassau to Charleston with warlike supplies, and was returning to Nassau with cotton. She was commanded by a man named Coxetter, who was formerly Captain of the privateer *Jeff. Davis*. The chase, however, was not continued within British jurisdiction. The statement additionally confirms the fact that the British flag is systematically used to advance secession interests.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Cassius M. Clay is expected here speedily to receive an assignment to a command as Major-General. He has been much talked of as likely to be sent to Cincinnati, to assume command of the new Department of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Prominent Kentuckians here have received assurances that troops shall be crowded into Kentucky as fast as raised in Ohio and Indiana. They ask also that the property of rebels should be seized at once, and that all refusing to take the oath of allegiance be driven South.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX BILL.

The following appointments have been made under the Internal Revenue bill:

New-Hampshire—First District—James M. Lovering, of Exeter, and George M. Herring, of Farmington, Assessors. Third District—Daniel Wheeler, of Oxford, Collector; Calvin May, of Keene, Assessor.

Vermont—First District—Joseph Poland, of Montpelier, Collector; Wm. C. Kittridge, of Fair Haven, Assessor. Second District—Thomas Pearson, of Woodstock, Collector; George A. Merrill, of St. Johnsbury, Assessor. Third District—Carlos Baxter, of Burlington, Collector, and Henry Cadman, of Grand Isle, Assessor.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

By direction of the President, the following named officers are dismissed from the service of the United States:

Capt. Amos Stiles, Eighty-first Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Alonzo Miller, Sixty-first Ohio.
Lieut. James W. Dunlap, Thirty-eighth New-York.
Lieut. Joseph R. Clark, Thirty-eighth New-York.
Second Lieut. W. C. Hutchins, Seventeenth Wisconsin.

ARMY ORDERS.

Major George E. Baldwin, additional Paymaster United States army, is assigned to duty as mustering and disbursing officer in the State of New-York, and ordered to report for duty to Major-Gen. E. D. Morgan.

Surgeon Charles McMillan, New-York Volunteers, is ordered to report for duty without delay, and also Maj. Geo. W. Wallace, Sixth Infantry, to Maj.-Gen. Morgan.

Brig.-Gen. G. W. Davidson is assigned to temporary duty in the Department of the Mississippi, and is ordered to report without delay to Gen. Schofield, commanding District of Missouri.

ADMIRAL FOOTE IN HIS NEW POSITION.

Admiral Foote has arrived, to enter upon his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

THE HARRISBURGH ARRESTS.

The parties yesterday arrested in Harrisburgh have been brought to Washington, and confined in the Old Capitol Prison.

GEN. ROBT. McCOOK MURDERED.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 7.

A dispatch to the *Commercial* from Decherd, Tenn., says that Gen. Robert McCook was murdered while riding in his ambulance, day before yesterday, in advance of his brigade.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 7.

Gen. Robt. McCook was shot by a party of guerrillas near Salem, Ala., yesterday, while riding towards Winchester, Tenn., sick, in an ambulance. His remains reached here this evening. Capt. Brooks was captured. Our force burned the house of the rebel who led them into this ambuscade.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

COMMODORE DAVIS AND GEN. CURTIS TO ACT IN CONCERT.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

Commodore Davis and Gen. Curtis are here to consult with the Department in regard to the future movements of the army of the Southwest. In future there will be concert of action between them.

THE RECENT FIGHT NEAR MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 4.

The fight on Sunday afternoon between the National reconnoitering party and the rebels was a small affair. About 150 of the latter were surprised in the vicinity of Mooney Creek, and fled at the first fire. Six or seven were killed and several wounded.

MORGAN REPORTED IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The *Journal* publishes a rumor of Morgan's advance into Kentucky, and his capture of Burkesville, with an increased force of cavalry. He expresses the determination to march to the banks of the Ohio River. Military circles here disbelieve the whole story.

MOVEMENTS OF QUANTRELL'S BAND.

ST. JOSEPH, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

A gentleman from Leavenworth reports that the guerrilla leader, Quantrell, seized a descending steamer on Sunday evening, and crossed 1,000 men to this side of the river. The military authorities of Fort Leavenworth hearing of the capture, and not knowing Quantrell's strength, sent 100 men down to intercept him, all of whom he captured, and marched on, capturing Liberty. Col. Penick had previously evacuated that place, escaping with his command.

An additional force of four companies, with a battery of artillery, was dispatched from Fort Leavenworth yesterday morning, to operate against Quantrell.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 7.

Brig.-Gen. Davidson assumed command of the district of St. Louis to-day. Col. Merrill, formerly commandant of this district, has been commissioned a Brigadier-General, and will leave for Northeast Missouri this evening, where he will direct operations against the guerrillas.

At a meeting of merchants at the Union Exchange this noon, resolutions were passed closing business houses at 4 P. M., for the purpose of drilling and organizing loyal citizens for military service, and requesting the proper authorities to cause a suspension of business throughout the city after that hour, for a like purpose.

Arrival of the City of Manchester.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Aug. 8—12:45 A. M.

The steamship *City of Manchester* has passed this point, and will reach New-York about 3 A. M. Her news has been anticipated.

THE WAR ON THE BORDER.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Action of Col. Salomon—Disunionists—Report of Col. Salomon—His Manifesto—The Indian Regiments—Position of the Several Bodies of Troops—Plans, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Friday, Aug. 1, 1862.

The conduct of the Indian expedition is now the principal topic of conversation here. It is likely to be a question of great interest, owing to the grave responsibility taken by Brig.-Gen. (late Colonel of the Ninth Wisconsin) SALOMON, in arresting Col. WEER, of the Tenth Kansas, then the senior officer in command. I wrote you of this occurrence in my last. Since then Col. WEER has preferred charges of mutiny against all the officers who were participants in the council which supported Gen. SALOMON in his determination to arrest Col. WEER. Lieut.-Col. RITCHIE and Major BURNETT, of the Second Ohio Cavalry, are under arrest; as, also, Col. JEWELL, of the Sixth Kansas, and Capt. NORMAN ALLEN, First Kansas Battery. Orders have been sent to Gen. [illegible], Col. LYNDE of the Ninth Kansas, and other officers, to report here. A Court-martial will be shortly convened for the trial of these cases. Col. BARSTOW, of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, is President. I have an opportunity of forwarding the following documents, which give Col. SALOMON's reasons for his act more fully than I can, and best illustrate the position of affairs. I have only to say that no one is surprised at the present result. Col. WEER has been notorious for intemperance, and for a violent, dictatorial temper. Many persons knowing these things, have watched with great anxiety the progress of the expedition, and its results up to this episode have been better than expected.

Here is the report of Col. SALOMON to Gen. BLUNT:

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN EXPEDITION, CAMP ON WOLF CREEK, CHEROKEE NATION, July 20, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. James G. Blunt, Commanding Department of Kansas:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have arrested Col. WM. WEER, commanding Indian Expedition, and have assumed command. Among the numerous reasons for this step, a few of the chief are as follows: From the day of our first report to him, we have found him a man abusive and violent in his intercourse with his fellow-officers; notoriously intemperate in habits, entirely disregarding military usages and discipline; always rash in speech, act and orders; refusing to inferior officers and their reports that consideration which is due an officer of the United States Army. Starting from Cowskin Prairie on the 1st inst., we were pushed rapidly forward to the vicinity of Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas River, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles from Fort Scott. No effort was made by him to keep communication open behind us. It seemed he desired none. We had but twenty-three days' rations on hand. As soon as he reached a position on Grand River, fourteen miles from Fort Gibson, his movements suddenly ceased. We could then have crossed the Arkansas River, but it seemed there was no object to be attained, in his judgment, by such a move. There we lay, entirely idle, from the 9th to the 19th. We had at last reached the point when we had but three days' rations on hand. Something must be done. We were in a barren country, with a large force of the enemy in front of us, a large and now impassable river between us, and no news from our train or our base of operations for twelve days. What were we to do? Col. WEER called a council of war, at which he stated that the Arkansas River was now impassable to our forces; that the train containing commissary stores had been expected three days; that three different set of couriers sent out some time previous had entirely failed to report; that he had been twelve days entirely without communication with or from the Department, and that he had received reliable information that a large force of the enemy were moving to our rear via the Verdigris River, for the purpose of cutting off our train. Upon this and other information the council of war decided that our only safety lay in falling back to some point where we could reopen communication and learn the whereabouts of our train of subsistence. To this decision of the council he at the time assented, and said that he would arrange with the commanders of brigades the order of march. Subsequently he issued an order putting the command on half rations, declaring that he would not fall back, and refused utterly, upon my application, to take any steps for the safety or salvation of his command. I could but conclude that the man was either insane or premeditated treachery to his troops; or, perhaps, that his grossly intemperate habits, long continued, had produced idiocy or monomania. In either case the command was imperiled, and a "military necessity" demanded that something be done, and that without delay. I took the only step I believed available to save your troops. I arrested this man, have drawn charges against him, and now hold him subject to your order. On the morning of the 19th I commenced a retrograde march and have fallen back with my main force to this point. You will see by General Order No. 1, herewith forwarded, that I have stationed the First and Second Regiments Indian Home Guards as a corps of observation, along the Grand and Verdigris Rivers, also to guard the fords of the Arkansas. Yesterday evening a courier reached me at Prior Creek with dispatches, saying that a commissary train was at Hudson's Crossing, seventy-five miles north of us, waiting for an additional force as an escort. Information also reaches me this morning that Col. WATIE, with a force of 1,200 men, passed up the east side of Grand River yesterday for the purpose of cutting off this train. I have sent out strong reconnoitering parties to the east of the river, and if the information proves reliable, will take such further measures as I deem best for its security. I design simply to hold the country we are now in, and will make no important moves, except such as I may deem necessary for the preservation of this command, until I receive specific instructions from you. I send Major BURNETT with a small escort, to make his way through to you. He will give you more at length the position of this command, their condition, &c.

Very respectfully your ob't servant,
F. SALOMON, Colonel 9th Wis. Vol.,
Commanding Indian Expedition.

The following was sent to the various regimental commanders:

HEADQUARTERS, INDIAN EXPEDITION, CAMP ON GRAND RIVER, CHEROKEE NATION, July 18, 1862.

To the Commanders of the Different Corps composing the Indian Expedition:

SIRS—In military, as in civil affairs, great and violent wrongs need speedy and certain remedies. The time had arrived, in my judgment, in the history of this expedition, when the greatest wrong ever perpetrated upon any troops, was about to fall with crushing weight upon the noble men composing this command. Some one must act, and that at once, or starvation and capture were the imminent hazard that looked us in the face. As next in command to Col. WEER, and upon his express refusal to move at all for the salvation of his troops, I felt that responsibility resting upon me. I have arrested Col. WEER and have assumed command. The causes leading to this arrest you all know; I need not reiterate them here. Suffice it to say that we are one hundred and sixty miles from our base of operations, almost entirely through an enemy's country, and without communication being kept open behind us. We have been pushed forward thus far by forced and fatiguing marches, under this boiling Southern sun, without any adequate object. By Col. WEER's orders we were forced to encamp where our famishing men were unable to obtain anything but putrid, stinking water, and this after a reconnoitering party sent out by himself had reported that this point was unfit for an encampment. Our reports of disability and unfitness for duty were disregarded. Our cries for help and complaints of unnecessary hardships and sufferings were received with closed ears. Yesterday, a "council of war," convened by the order of Col. WEER, decided that our only safety lay in falling back to some point from which we could reopen communication with our commissary depot. Col. WEER overrides and annuls the decision of that council, and announces his determination not to move from this point.

We have but three or four days' rations on hand, and an order is issued by him putting the command on half rations. For nearly two weeks we have had no communication from our rear. We have no knowledge when supply trains will reach us, neither has Col. WEER. Three sets of couriers, dispatched at different times to find these trains and report, so far have made no report. Reliable information has been received that large bodies of the enemy were moving to our rear, and yet we lay here idle. We are now, and ever since our arrival here have been, entirely without vegetables or healthy food for our men. I have stood by with arms folded and seen my men fade and fall away from me like the leaves of Autumn, because I thought myself powerless to save them. I will look upon this scene no longer. I know the responsibility I have assumed. I have acted after careful thought and deliberation. Give me your confidence for a few days, and all that man can do, armed with a pure purpose and a firm faith that he is right, shall be done for the preservation of these troops.

F. SALOMON,
Colonel Ninth Wisconsin Volunteers,
Commanding Indian Expedition.

The present position of the Indian Expedition is perfectly secure. The loyal Indians are encamped at Grand Saline, on Grand River, thirty-three miles north of Fort Gibson. They consist of the First and Second Indian Home Guards, under Col. FURNAS and Col. RITCHIE. A third has been improvised of the Cherokees, who have joined our forces. Col. PHILLIPS is in command. There are about 800 more who desire to serve. These 1,500 recruits are mostly half-breed Cherokees; they are said to be quite intelligent, and will soon be serviceable soldiers. Many of them were impressed into STAND WATIE's Confederate Regiment. They are all mounted on hardy ponies, and armed with muskets and rifles. This brigade is commanded by Col. FURNAS. A section of the Kansas Battery is also with them. Should these Indians be compelled to retreat further North, thousands of women and children will, in all probability, leave with them. The Cherokees generally have come over. JOHN ROSS is at Park Hill, on the Illinois River, eighteen miles from Gibson and five from Tah-leh-quah. He is on parole. The Indians are very strong in their desire to return, wishing to "fight it out." Thirty miles further to the North, Lieut.-Col. JEWELL, of the Sixth, has command of his own regiment, the Tenth, and two sections of the First Kansas Battery. Gen. SALOMON's command was eight miles further to the North. On Sunday last, all the white troops were expected to unite at Hudson's Crossing, on the Neosho. This is 95 miles from Fort Gibson, and fifty south of Fort Scott. Communication has been reopened, and supplies have reached the camp. Gen. SALOMON had with him the Second Ohio Cavalry, the Ninth Wisconsin, and RABB's Indiana Battery. When Lieut.-Col. JEWELL's command reach him, he will have, with the Second Kansas Cavalry, Col. CLOUD, a force of several thousand men. Col. CLOUD will, in all probability, assume command in the event of Gen. SALOMON's leaving, until Gen. BLUNT arrives.

The rebels have a force of about 3,000 at Fort Davis under Gen. COOPER. The rebel Creeks have retired from the Creek Territory with their women and children into the Choctaw Nation, fourteen miles below Webber's Falls, an important point, which the rebels have fortified. COOPER is a Choctaw, all of which tribe are rebels. MAC INTOSH is at the head of the Creeks, who have one regiment; and STAND WATIE has one of Cherokees.

ALBERT PIKE has a force at a point known as Boggy Depot, five miles north of the Red River in the Choctaw Nation, ten from Fort Washita, and 140 southwest of Fort Gibson. He is reported to have with thirty pieces of artillery, guns taken from the National forts in this region.

The Union troops have accomplished considerable work since their advent, in spite of the disagreement among the commanders. They have secured the loyalty and support of the Cherokees, the wealthiest and most numerous of the Indian tribes. Their timely advent prevented a forced impressment into the rebel army. We have also had several severe engagements, and taken between three and four hundred prisoners, nearly a thousand stand of arms, a large quantity of horses, mules, oxen, camp and garrison equipage, and two supply trains.

The present position of our forces will enable them to maintain themselves and hold all of the eastern territory north of the Canadian River. This is important. Gen. BLUNT will, in all probability, soon assume command. Until then no important movements will be made.

The country may rest assured that this region will not again be abandoned. Kansas has too long and ardently desired the erection of a Free State there to give way now the opportunity offers.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Movement on the James River—Arrival of Wounded Prisoners—A Visit to the Adirondack—True Statement of Her Chase of the Herald at Nassau—Disgraceful State of Affairs at that Nest of Traitors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Sunday, Aug. 3, 1862.

The James River boat is just in, and brings intelligence that Gen. SEDGWICK's Division left last night, about 6 o'clock, for their point of destination, and firing was heard this morning, early, but from what cause is not known.

The steam transports *Louisiana*, with 379 wounded prisoners from Richmond, and the *Kennebec* with 279 on board, arrived early this morning, with orders from the Medical Director of the army of the Potomac, Surgeon JONAH LETTERMAN, to report to Surgeon R. H. GILBERT, Medical Director of this Department. The slight cases on board the *Louisiana*, about 120 in number, have been sent to the Chesapeake Hospital. The severe cases will be sent to Philadelphia at an early date. The *Kennebec*, having only slight cases, has been sent to Point Lookout, a desirable location, where there are the best accommodations and physicians.

I had the pleasure, this morning, of visiting the United States sloop-of-war *Adirondack*, one of the very finest vessels in the United States service, and which has recently made so much noise in the chase of the Anglo-rebel schooner *Herald*, off Nassau, N. P. The *Adirondack* is very heavily armed for her size, having three rifled guns, two 11-inch Dahlgrens, four long 32-pounders, and two 24-pound howitzers. She is in beautiful order; and when she was entering port, at the rate of twelve knots an hour, although her engines were making seventy revolutions per minute, everything was perfectly cool, no water being used on the journals at all. Her engineers feel proud of her, and as I happened to be most hospitably entertained on board, in company with Mr. G. I. BARRY, First Assistant Engineer, and Mr. LOUIS J. ALLEN, Second Assistant Engineer, (the Chief-Engineer, Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON, being unfortunately absent,) I am enabled to speak by the book.

The accounts which have been published in New-York papers, from the Nassau journals, relative to the affair of the schooner *Herald*, is not quite correct. The true version is that the *Adirondack*, while on her passage from New-York to Nassau, saw this schooner and gave chase, knowing her to be in the employ of the rebels. As they were rapidly approaching Nassau, they had to be careful not to assault her in neutral waters, and this alone saved the wretched little thief. Had she been sighted only two or three miles further out, she must have been captured or sunk. The Nassau papers utter a falsehood when they say that the English man-of-war *Greyhound* had ordered the *Adirondack* into port, an order which would, of course, have been treated with utter contempt had it been given. The *Greyhound* merely sent to inquire if the *Adirondack* was coming into port, and the answer was in the affirmative. At Nassau, communications again took place between Capt. GANSEVOORT and the Captain of the *Greyhound*, the latter protesting against our action, and then withdrawing, and again renewing his protest, in which state the matter now rests.

It is only to be regretted that its nearness to port enabled the *Herald* to escape our cruiser; for the doings at Nassau by the rebels, and countenanced by England's "*neutrality*," are really outrageous. The officers of the *Adirondack* assure me that arms and ammunition for rebel use are as openly exhibited and passed about in Nassau, as if they belonged to the English Government, and they say a communication is as regularly kept up between Nassau and Charleston as between New-York and Liverpool. All the supplies hitherto sent to the South are through this channel, and I am assured that when Charleston was attacked it was actually on the point of surrender, for want of ammunition, when a cargo came in from this channel. It has been so a long time past, and when Gov. LETCHER was sending soldiers to Norfolk, hundreds were sent back because no arms could be got for them, until "neutral" friends of Nassau sent them all they wanted. How long this absurd state of things is to continue nobody knows, but while spending millions upon a nominal blockade of Southern ports, we are allowing *Heralds* to take the rebels all they want; and this, after the Government has been repeatedly warned by our vigilant Consul at Nassau—Mr. WHITING. No fewer than four heavily-laden schooners at Nassau were ready to leave—openly—for Charleston, when the *Adirondack* left, and we have not one *vessel of war there to look after them*. Such neglect is literally scandalous, and the country have a right to ask an explanation.

Commodore WILKES is here. NEMO.

OFFICERS OF THE ADIRONDACK.

GUERT GANSEVOORT, Commander.
James Parker, Acting Lieutenant and Ex-Officer.
John Rudenstien, Surgeon.
Thomas G. Bowen, Acting Master.
John C. Champton, Acting Master.
Wm. McGloin, Acting Master.
Albert M. Kirth, Acting Master.
James Fulton, Paymaster.
Alexander Henderson, Chief Engineer.
G. J. Barry, First Assistant Engineer.
Louis J. Allen, Second Assistant Engineer.
Henry W. Rohr, Second Assistant Engineer.
T. M. Mitchell, Third Assistant Engineer.
J. S. Greene, Third Assistant Engineer.
Thomas Crummy, Third Assistant Engineer.
Jas. Hutchinson, Gunner.
Wm. Greene, Acting Boatswain.
G. H. Haswell, Acting Midshipman.
S. B. Lindeman, Captain's Clerk.
D. H. Marsden, Paymaster's Clerk.
A. F. Haradon, Master's Mate.
Jas. F. Thompson, Master's Mate.
Geo. R. Griswold, Master's Mate.

MR. EVERETT ON THE WAR.

Speech Delivered at a War Meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Wednesday Evening.

I appear before you, fellow-citizens, to offer you some plain reasons for a prompt compliance with the call of the President. I do not propose in what I have to say to take up your time with patriotic commonplaces, but to lay before you a few plain matters of fact, and a few considerations addressed to your understandings.

Let us first look at the state of the country. The war, into which we were forced without preparation, has been carried on actively for about sixteen months, over a territory as extensive as half of Europe, and upon the whole, with great success. Beginning at the North, we have saved Maryland; we have reopened one of the great lines of communication East and West, which had been cut off by the rebels early last year; we hold the Capes which guard the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, and have rekindled upon them the beacons of the world's commerce, which the barbarism of secession had quenched; Fortress Monroe and the Navy-yard at Norfolk, which control the outlet of the great Virginia rivers, are in our hands. The gallant BURNSIDE, with his brave troops, have given us, with the exception of Wilmington, the seacoast of North Carolina, and with it the great inland sounds of that State. I know in military history no brighter example of what may be effected by the indomitable energy of a commander, *when supported by the right sort of men, than the success of the expedition against Roanoke* Island, shattered as it seemed to be, by that tremendous storm of last November. Admiral DUPONT and his brave blue-jackets have given us Port Royal, the finest harbor on the Southern coast between Lynnhaven Bay and Pensacola; and from Fort Pulaski we command Savannah. An ill-concerted attempt on Charleston has failed, but the whole Southern coast is efficiently blockaded; I say *efficiently*, for it is physically impossible so to blockade an extensive line of coast, abounding in creeks and inlets, as that a vessel of light draft, propelled by steam, will not occasionally get in or out of a dark night. The same state of things exist in the Gulf of Mexico, where we have wrested Pensacola from the rebels, and the entire coast of the Gulf States is under an efficient blockade. That Mobile has not been captured is merely owing to the fact that the mortar fleet was in greater request elsewhere. Then we have that most magnificent success, the bombardment of Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip; the capture of New-Orleans, which we owe to PORTER, FARRAGUT and BUTLER, and the admirably-handled expeditions led by them, giving us the command of the outlet of the most extensive system of internal navigation in the world. While this has been going on below, Admiral FOOTE and Capt. DAVIS and their gunboats have swept the noble river down to Vicksburgh; the Cumberland and the Tennessee, far up into Northern Alabama, have been redeemed; and the single City of Vicksburgh, which, without any military operations, will fall with the next flood of the Mississippi, is all that remains under hostile control from the Falls of St. Anthony, for two thousand miles, down to the Gulf. All organized resistance to the Government has been driven out of Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, though in a region so vast, and in parts so thinly peopled, it is impossible to prevent the inroad of partisan corps, who dash at midnight into an unprotected town, plunder the houses, and steal the horses of peaceful citizens, vanish at the break of day like a "guilty thing," and then, in flaming bulletins, boast of "capturing a city." Then, too, Western Virginia has, after years of discontent under the oppression of Eastern Virginia, been at length emancipated, and the rebel armies which, a half year ago, threatened Washington and blockaded the Potomac, have been compelled to fall back on Richmond. Rallying their forces from the entire South at that point, they have been able, as might be expected, to hold the Union army in check—not so long, however, by very far, as the Russians held the combined forces of England and France in check at Sebastopol; not so long as the armies of France, although NAPOLEON had an Austrian war on his hand at the same time, held WELLINGTON in check within the lines of Torres Vedras, not so long as WASHINGTON was held in check with 15,000 men before Boston by 8,000 British troops, which he allowed to escape without the loss of a man.

Such, fellow-citizens, is the work of a year and a third of this *extemporized* war, and such the present state of affairs. Where in the history of the world has more been done in a shorter time? All honor, then, I say, to the gallant army and navy of the United States, and their brave and patriotic commanders!

But while the position of affairs at this moment furnishes no ground for discouragement, it does create a necessity for prompt and energetic action on the part of the Government and the People. The enemy has by a levy *en masse* placed his entire arms-bearing population in the field, a very considerable portion of them Union men forced into the service. A striking proof of this is seen in the fact, that more than ten per cent. of the prisoners of war recently released from Fort Delaware have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and refused to go back to the South. With the overwhelming force, placed by this levy at their command, the leaders of the rebellion not only expect to drive McCLELLAN to capitulation or to a disastrous retreat, but they propose to invade the Free States in three separate columns, capture Washington, carry the war into Pennsylvania and Ohio, and as much further North as may suit their convenience. The simple question before us is, whether we will allow this to be done; in other words, whether, after all our victories, we will be driven, by a series of disasters inflicting the most dreadful sacrifices of property and life, and disgrace worse than the loss of both, to submit to the demands of the South, and to allow that Union to be broken up which WASHINGTON, in 1796, proclaimed "the main pillar of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize."

For consider, fellow-citizens, should the rupture of the States be brought about by violence and civil war, we shall bid a long farewell both to peace at home and to safety abroad. If the Cotton States, or rather a few ambitious political leaders in the Cotton States, had been willing to submit the question of secession fairly to the people of the individual States, and the people had declared in favor of separation, (which it is well known they would not have done, except in South Carolina, and not certainly there;) and if then the question of allowing them to depart peaceably had been brought before a constitutional convention of the United States, the only body competent to decide that question, I, for one, should have been willing to try the experiment—the United States, of course, establishing a suitable boundary and retaining the National arsenals, dock-yards and forts on the coast and at the mouth of the Mississippi, which have, from time to time, been specifically ceded to the Union, and which are necessary for its commercial safety and military defence. I say I should have been willing to let them try the experiment, as the means of retaining the Border States, and averting civil war, and because the seceding States would have been sure, in a year or two, to be on their knees to get back into the Union. All this the leaders well knew, and for this reason they would not permit the question to go to the people. Mr. STEPHENS, in his celebrated speech of the 14th of November, 1860, pleaded for such a reference to a convention of the people, chosen for that object. Mr. TOOMBS said, "I am afraid of conventions." He wanted the vote of the Legislature in favor of secession to go before the people, not simply and fairly, but in this deceptive and irritating form: "Will you submit to Abolition rule, or resist?" Mr. STEPHENS told him that such a mode of putting the question "smacked of unfairness and fraud." "Is that," said he, "a fair way of getting an expression of the people's will on all these questions (of secession)? I think not, for who, in Georgia, is going to submit to Abolition rule?" Now, mark Mr. TOOMBS' confession. When Mr. STEPHENS protested against putting the question of secession in that offensive and intentionally irritating form, and asked "Who in Georgia is going to submit to abolition rule?" Mr. TOOMBS' instant reply was, "The Convention will." Call a Convention of the people to act specifically on the subject of secession, and put it to them in terms expressly designed and best calculated to irritate and disgust them, and they would still vote against it. The same is the case in every other Southern State. I made a remark in Faneuil Hall, two or three weeks ago, to the effect that the States had been driven into secession by an absolute reign of terror, and that there was loyalty enough at the South, wherever it was safe to show it. Some of my friends thought I had stated this too strongly, but a few days ago I received a letter from almost intelligent writer, a Union refugee from one of the South-western States, a member of the seceding Legislature in his own State, in which he says my account of the matter is perfectly true, and that his State was carried out of the Union by menace and terror. It was with extreme difficulty that Northern Alabama was forced into the secession movement. The journals of the past week contain a report from the Colonel of an Indiana regiment stationed at Huntsville in that State, who, having received information that a number of Union men were lurking in the woods, thirty miles south of Decatur, took a sufficient force to afford them protection, and bring them, if they wished it, within the lines of the Union army. On arriving where they lived, none but the women of their families could be found at home; the men had taken refuge in the mountains; but as soon as a message was sent them that they could do so in safety, they came forward to the number of two hundred and enlisted in the Federal army. Col. STREIGHT mentions in his report that the wife of one of these hardy mountaineers, Mr. CAMPBELL, mounted her horse, rode thirty-five miles and back, seventy miles, in thirty-six hours—bringing with her thirty loyal recruits. I hope Col. STREIGHT's regimental band hailed them with "The Campbells are Coming." In the *National Intelligencer* of the 2d of this month there is a communication from a loyal Southern subscriber to that paper, in which he says: "Many persons appear surprised that there has been so slight a manifestation of Union sentiment in those portions of the South that have been occupied by the army, and are inclined readily to come to the conclusion that no such sentiment in fact exists in those parts. Such is not the case; there are very many men in all parts of the South, who are at this moment, as they have always been, loyal and true to the Union, but they dare not manifest it till they are sure of *permanent* protection."

And this state of things discloses to you, fellow-citizens, the way in which this unrighteous war was brought about. The leaders in the Cotton States, some of whom have boasted that they have been plotting disunion for thirty years, satisfied themselves at length that they could not carry the people with them on the question of secession, even when put in its most offensive and exasperating terms. They knew, however, that the extreme opinions on State-Rights, taught by Mr. CALHOUN, had gained extensive hold on the Southern mind, especially in Virginia, and their confederates in Richmond had assured them, that the moment a drop of blood was shed, Virginia would take the field in defence of Carolina.

No sooner, therefore, had Carolina seceded, than she began to make preparations for the *shedding of blood*—not in self-defence, not from any military necessity even of aggression, but on a cold calculation of policy, to draw Virginia and the other Border States into the war. The orators in the British Parliament who have taken the cause of secession under their protection, make a great point of the fact that, before proceeding to acts of violence, South Carolina endeavored to obtain possession of the National forts peaceably. It is true that a farce was first enacted of sending Commissioners to Washington to treat for the purchase of the forts. They knew that the President had no power to sell them; the object was merely to gain a pretence for their bombardment. Maj. ANDERSON saw that he was not safe in Fort Moultrie, and by a masterly movement took possession of Fort Sumter. At this signal all Carolina flew to arms; eleven batteries were erected on the surrounding islands. On the 9th of January the *Star of the West*, carrying reinforcements to the gallant company in Sumter, the Stars and Stripes flying at the fore, was traitorously fired upon, not by pirates, not by foreign enemies, but in profound peace and by men who pretended to be Americans. The Charleston Mercury, the leading secession journal, was filled with articles designed to goad the assembled forces to an attack on Maj. ANDERSON, and on the 24th of *January closed an inflammatory appeal of this kind with the following words, which reveal the whole* machinery by which the country has been engineered into this wicked war. "Border Southern States will never join us, until we have indicated our power to *free ourselves, until we have proved that a garrison of 70 men cannot hold the portal of our commerce. The fate of the Southern Confederacy hangs by the ensign halliards of Fort Sumter.*"

Mr. LINCOLN was inaugurated, and he declared that no attempt would be made, under his administration, to encroach on the constitutional rights of any of the States. He sent a provision ship to supply the siege-worn company at Fort Sumter, but the batteries of the chivalry fired upon and drove back the unarmed vessel. Major ANDERSON was then summoned to surrender; this he, of course, refused to do; but in an informal conference he told the Confederate leader that, if he was not battered to pieces, he should be starved out in forty-eight hours. They did not want to get the fort by starvation. That would not "fire the Southern heart." Blood, blood was what they wanted. The "Southern Confederacy hung by the halliards of Fort Sumter," and by an act of treason as flagrant as was ever perpetrated, since the arch rebel revolted and "drew after him one-third part of Heaven's sons," that glorious flag which had floated in honor from every sea, and from the snows of the north to the burning plains of Mexico, and which never went down in an equal fight with any foreign foe, now sunk beneath the red-hot cannon balls of an officer who had been educated under its folds—who was then under an oath of allegiance to its service, and was indebted for the gold in his epaulettes to the pay which he had been drawing from the National treasury. Such was the beginning of the war.

The unfriendly Press of Europe, with an industry and zeal worthy of a better cause, is endeavoring to enlist the sympathy of foreign nations, and to goad their Governments into hostile interference, on the pretence that the United States are waging an unprovoked war of subjugation and conquest. Now let us put a parallel case. Fort Sumter was territorially the property of the United States, and this by special grant. The fort was built on an island ceded to the General Government by the State of South Carolina, and consequently belonged to the United States, then and now, just as much as the District of Columbia does. Now, granting, for the sake of argument, the right of South Carolina to secede (which, of course, we utterly deny,) though she might take herself off, she could not take the forts and islands on which they are built, for these she had solemnly and without reservation ceded to the Union. They accordingly belonged to the United States, to say the least, as much as Gibraltar belongs to England. Now suppose Spain, feeling as she does that this encampment of a foreign Power upon her territory is a standing monument of her weakness and decline—in fact, a great territorial and political eye-sore, should first propose to buy Gibraltar of England, and send commissioners to London to negotiate the purchase, as South Carolina sent agents to Washington to negotiate the purchase of Moultrie and Sumter. The offer, of course, would be rejected with disdain. England would as soon sell to Spain the dock-yard of Woolwich, or the tower of London. Whereupon the commissioners go back to Madrid, and Spain forthwith lays siege to Gibraltar by land and sea, fires upon an unarmed supply-ship sent from England to provision the fortress, and at length, in a time of profound peace, without a shadow of provocation, and for no other reason than that she wants Gibraltar for her own purposes, bombards it, and, more successful than in 1782, reduces and captures it. How many hours would elapse, after the news reached England, before every available ship in the British navy would be under orders to the Spanish coast; and every available soldier in the British army embarked, to wash out this intolerable insult in blood? But this is the precise history of the bombardment of Sumter, except that the outrage, instead of being confined to one Gibraltar, was followed by the surprise and seizure of half a dozen other Gibraltars, belonging to the American Government, and scattered along our coasts and at the mouths of our great rivers.

Take another instance. About twenty-five years ago a long-standing territorial dispute between England and the United States seemed near its crisis. The debateable land was a bit of wilderness in the northeast corner of Maine, which would not have sold at auction for twenty cents an acre. Both Governments claimed it; the United States attempted some exercise of civil jurisdiction; not a drop of blood was shed or threatened to be shed, but before you could turn round, seventeen regiments of British troops were poured into the provinces. Why, not a twelvemonth ago, an armed vessel of the United States, in the exercise of the belligerent right of search, detained a British merchant steamer, and took from her four Americans bound for Europe on an errand of hostility, striking directly at the very existence of the United States. The act was not ordered by the Government of the United States, and it was performed in good faith by the American commander, in what he considered the exercise of an undoubted right by the law of nations. Not a drop of blood was shed, nor a farthing's worth of property injured. For this affront to her flag, as she regarded it, without waiting to know whether it was authorized by the Government of the United States, without a pause to ascertain whether the highly colored statement of the facts was true, in three days after receiving an *ex parte* exaggerated account of the occurrence, the English Government makes a demand for instant disavowal and apology, dispatches troops for Canada, and commences gigantic preparations for immediate war. Is it not amazing that, at the very moment she is taking these summary steps for the redress of an imaginary affront, her presses, with a near approach to unanimity, are fiercely reproaching the Government and the loyal people of the country, because they have risen in arms against a rebellious combination, ostentatiously announcing itself as a foreign Power, and as such not capturing one Gibraltar, not sending a sheriff into one disputed village, not detaining one *Trent*,—but bombarding and seizing half-a-dozen forts,—plundering arsenals, dockyards, mints and post-offices throughout the South, raising armies, threatening the capital of the Union, and involving the whole country in a destructive and ruinous war.

Can anything be more unreasonable, unfair and unjust? But, supposing we should shrink before the denunciations of the foreign Press, and the menace of intervention, into which (unsuccessfully as yet) it is striving to goad the Governments of Europe. What should we gain by abandoning the struggle as hopeless, and acknowledging the independence of the Confederacy? In the first place, where will you draw the boundary? Shall we, who a few years ago, and under a Southern lead, were ready to plunge into a war with England for a corner of Maine and a corner of Oregon, shall we give up to a foreign power (for foreign it will then be,) the States of the Chesapeake, the fortresses that command the Gulf of Mexico and the mouth of the Mississippi, and half the territory of the United States? Is it England, who threatened war with Spain, in 1770, for the worthless group of the Falkland Islands, and, in 1790, for the still more remote and, at that time worthless, possession of Nootka Sound, that rebukes the United States for not surrendering one half of their territory and the most important lines of commerce and military communication at the first tap of the rebel drum? But let the question of boundary pass. Suppose that, yielding to the burden of war, we agree to recognize the Confederacy, give up whatever they choose to take; abandon the Union men of Western Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, in a word, of the entire South, to the tender mercies of the Confederate leaders, already shown in the most ruthless proscription, how long is peace to last? On what footing will you stand? Recollect they profess to despise you. They describe you as unwarlike, mercenary, cold-blooded, hypocritical—the degenerate progeny of the Puritan stock, born to be ruled by the high-toned, warlike, chivalrous South. The immediate cause of the present war is that your President would not sell them Fort Sumter, which he had no constitutional right to do. This is their way of discussing international affairs, for they claim to be a foreign nation. They make a preposterous demand, with which you could not, if you would, comply; and because you decline, they fire on your flag, bombard and capture your forts, raise an army and march on your capital; and you, outnumbering them in the proportion of twenty-two million to nine million, after a struggle of sixteen months, crowned for the most part with the most brilliant success, at a partial turn of the tide of fortune, are told that you ought to abandon the contest and sue for peace. Ah, my fellow-citizens, is such a course going to insure you peace at home or abroad? Do you think it wise or safe to take this new departure on the voyage of national existence, under these mournful insignia of discomfiture and disaster. Did a nation ever secure an honorable peace by showing that she was unable to sustain herself in a just war? Are you going to say to the South, by actions that speak louder than words, "outnumbering you as we do nearly three to one, surpassing you as we do in the same proportion in all the resources of material wealth, we yet succumb to you? Take back the forts which you ceded to us—we cannot defend them; wrest from us the new States on the Gulf, which we bought with a price, five-sixths of which was paid by our free population; partition our territory; help yourselves to the public lands and dedicate them to Slavery; cut off our great lines of railroad; open and shut the outlet of the mighty rivers which drain our central basins at your pleasure; do what you will with us, we feel that we cannot resist you?" And will they not take us at our word, now and forever? You see already what they consider a cause of war. Enter into an election with them, choose a President whom they don't like, deny their right to trample under foot the Constitution they have all adopted and sworn to support, and refuse to sell them your forts, and they go to war. This is the history of the past, and if they succeed in it, on all the principles of human nature, it will be the history of the future. If, rejecting the mild arbitraments of the Constitution and the laws, almost always administered by themselves, they have chosen to settle this dispute by secession and war, how can we ever live at peace when the umpirage of the Federal Government is withdrawn, and nothing but war remains for the settlement of public disputes. Controversies are sure to spring up between neighboring States. Parting in the manner that the North and South will part, and situated as they are toward each other, these subjects of dispute will forever recur. The South has told you how she means to deal with them. War, instant war, is her alternative. What has hitherto been called the *ultima ratio regum*, is the *prima ratio of secession*; she borrows her international law from the highway—a pistol at your head, your purse or your life. She tells you she has made [illegible]. You tell her that it is only in a constitutional convention that such a question can be entertained, and she settles that matter by seizing the forts, arsenals and dockyards. "Give us up Sumter." The President replies: "You ceded it to us without reservation—it belongs to the United States; *I have no power, no right to surrender it.*" A *besieging army of 10,000 men and eleven blazing batteries* knock it about our ears, and that little point of constitutional law is decided. The first question that will arise if you recognize the Confederacy will be on the extradition of fugitive slaves. No independent foreign nation ever thinks of their surrender. They will come in large numbers after the separation; the South will demand that they should be given up; the Personal Liberty bills of the North have been among the great causes of the present rupture. Give them up, she will now say, or Stonewall JACKSON will come and take them. One of the articles of the rebel programme, lately agreed upon at Richmond, is stated to be, "the suppression of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad." Ninety miles of it lie through Virginia; they will, of course, do with it what they please. Ohio may be a little restive under this discipline, but she must submit, or she has got to send an army to keep open this all-important route to the seaboard. With a system of free-trade at the South, and moderate protection at the North, smuggling upon a large scale—armed bands of smugglers, like those which desolated Spain for ages—will spring up along our vast frontier. To this you must submit, or it will promptly be wrought up into a cause of war with our belligerent and warm-blooded neighbors. Above all—the Mississippi—the great natural outlet of half the continent—you have got to tear up the treaty by which Louisiana was ceded to the United States—undo the work of JEFFERSON and NAPOLEON, surrender a domain such as Providence never before intrusted to a civilized Government, or you have got to hold it by the sword, for that is the way secession resolves all controversies. In short, fellow-citizens, if this rebellion now succeeds, instead of an honorable and lasting peace, we have but one alternative to look forward to—that of eternal war or eternal humiliation and disgrace, not merely in our relations with the South, whose language towards us already passes all ordinary limits of contumely, but from the nations of the earth. What respect are they likely to pay to the reclamations either of the North or the South, however well founded, when they see us forever clenched at each other's throats, in the gripe of death. In fact, if the madness which has ruled the hour at the South, had not, while it quenched every spark of patriotism, deadened them at the same time to the voice of enlightened self-interest, they would have seen that of all the political suicides ever committed, secession is the most hideous. Bent only on destroying the Union of the States, the South has forgotten that she was striving to overturn a strong and respectable Government, of which she formed an integral part, and reducing herself to the level of a fifth-rate Government, dependent for existence on the exigencies of the cotton market and the toleration of the great Powers of Europe.

Will you, can you, fellow-citizens, submit to these enormous mischiefs? Will you, to escape the burden of the hour, entail upon yourselves and your children the calamities of eternal border strife? Will you deliver up your Union brethren in the Border States and through the South to exile, imprisonment, the scourge and the halter? Will you take upon yourself the doom of "the house divided against itself," with the too probable result, if this disastrous experiment succeeds, of being broken up into still more numerous and still smaller warring fragments? You cannot be so faithless to the duty which Providence has assigned you. The "Palladium of our political salvation," as it was called by your sainted WASHINGTON, has descended from our fathers to us; it must, it shall go down from us to our children. We have nothing to gain, nothing to hope, from the betrayal of the trust—not even present peace, for it is as true of nations as of individuals, that nothing so surely invites to further aggression as to yield to unjust demands.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Loss of Life on the Peninsula and its Causes—Letter from the Executive Committee to the President.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1862.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

MR. PRESIDENT: The great loss of life from other causes than injuries received in battle, during the recent campaign on the Peninsula of Virginia, has excited a marked degree of public attention, and is alleged to have materially discouraged volunteering. It cannot be doubted that many who would be influenced by no fear of death in an encounter with the enemies of their country, shrink from those dangers under which the strength of the Army of the Potomac is known to have been so greatly wasted before it left its works on the line of the Chickahominy. That exhaustion from excessive fatigue and privation was the chief of these dangers, is now generally and not unreasonably believed.

In letters written, after personal observation of the army of the Potomac, by the Secretary of the Commission, which were placed in your hands early in July, it was urged that the only efficient security immediately available against a great aggravation of this evil, and consequent danger of disaster, was the exercise of the executive power to command men for the instant reinforcement of the reduced and jaded regiments in the field. Moved by the same considerations, we addressed you, on the 21st of July, in an argument favoring the same proposition, fortified by a careful compilation of statistics bearing upon it.

The object of the present communication is to urge that the loyal militia of the nation should be thoroughly organized, under the inspection of Federal officers, medical and military, and that the States should be called upon to maintain in camps or other schools for the preparation of recruits for the army in the field, a constant force of at least a million.

We urge this as a measure necessary to satisfy the demands of the people, and as justified by proper consideration for the health of the army in the field.

Any doubt which may arise as to the propriety of our addressing you a statement of our conviction of the demands of the people in a matter of this nature, will disappear when it is considered, that in speaking for the Sanitary Commission, we speak also for its thousand associate members, citizens of the most eminent discretion and patriotism throughout the land, and for hundreds of thousands of loyal men and women who have made it their organ and mouth-piece with Government, who bestow upon it means of usefulness to the amount of millions, and to whom it is pledged to act with energy wherever it can, in all that concerns the health of the volunteer army.

In the theory of our Government, every citizen is a soldier at the command of the President, and it is the duty of the President in time of war to command the soldier-citizen, before the latter is bound to withdraw himself from his ordinary occupations in the peaceful organization of society. Hence, under ordinary circumstances, it is no reproach to the citizen that he fails to volunteer.

Yet it is a matter of regret that the reinforcement of the army by volunteering has not of late been more rapid, and that the quality of the volunteers at present offering is not better than we have reason to fear that it is. We have earnestly sought to ascertain to what the comparatively slow progress of volunteering is due, when there is in no other respect evidence of want of patriotic spirit among the people. We are compelled, with all respect and deference, to state our deliberate conclusion that it is mainly to a wide-spread want of confidence in the intention of the Government so to use the whole strength of the nation as to obtain the most complete security of immediate and complete success in the movements in which the volunteers are to take part. Men will not volunteer for a lingering war. They will not volunteer if they believe that ten soldiers are to fall under typhoid fever, to every one who falls in an advance upon the enemy. When you order, they will obey; but at present there unquestionably is a general indisposition to volunteer upon your mere invitation. And we think that we have indicated why this indisposition is so general as it is.

The question now arises:

Will the order this day promulgated, for a draft of 300,000 men, to reinforce the armies in the field, satisfy the demand of the people, and restore the needed confidence?

We answer, that in our judgment this measure does not reach the root of the difficulty.

That difficulty lies chiefly in the fact, that the force of our armies engaged in active operations has always, *in the end*, proved to be insufficient for the work which has been imposed upon them; that regiments, when depleted by battle and disease, have remained long in their weak condition, and yet been required to perform guard and fatigue duties which they would have found severe when in their full strength. That in consequence of this, and often solely in consequence of this, the men and officers have become harassed, feverish, exhausted of strength, depressed and despondent, and have communicated their feelings to friends at home, and, finally, to the whole community.

What remedy for this difficulty would meet the wishes of the people?

In the beginning of the war, many hundred thousand men, not then able or disposed to volunteer at once, formed themselves into squads and companies for instruction in military drill, thus recognizing the necessity for large reserves to be put in training as an essential part of an efficient arrangement of National defence. Government, however, did not avail itself in any manner of the great strength and security offered in this disposition of the people, and, members of these organizations having acquired some degree of proficiency in the manual, and finding it impracticable, by purely voluntary action, to proceed further, have, for the most part, quietly disbanded. The disposition indicated by their formation, however, still exists.

If Government had required, one year ago, that a million of militia should be put under systematic training, mainly in camps, the measure would have been exceedingly popular. It would be so now.

The choice of men being made in the first place by lot, and the employment of permanent substitutes being permitted, the laws of trade would be sufficient to detach from each community those who possessed more valuable qualifications for military service than for other service to the country. When a citizen is disposed and able to pay for a substitute to take his *place in a camp of militia, as a general rule, indicates approximately the importance to the community* of the function he is already performing in the industrial economy of society. The services of those who are influenced by cowardice, laziness, or disloyalty, to pay extravagantly, and however valueless they may be to the community in which they live, must be still less desirable in a military point of view. While men who, from ardent patriotism and inclinations for a military life, are induced to make unusual sacrifices rather than procure substitutes, are of the highest military value. A million of militia, deliberately gathered as we have proposed, would consist in large part of young men without important business trusts or dependent families, but who yet have, at present, such obligations resting upon them that they cannot volunteer. Thousands of such men would gladly accept a duty overriding those obligations, and legally and morally disengaging them from their present home-keeping duties.

Suppose that a million men had been thus in a great measure *detached in advance from their ordinary business entanglements and obligations*, and each man accustomed, under training however poor, to act in company and regimental relations with others. When the sudden and urgent call for three hundred thousand volunteers was made a month ago, is it likely that there would have been a month's delay in meeting it? Had there been such a resort for recruits, would there have been occasion for this call? We believe not. We believe that had such a reserve been established, every regiment of the Army of the Potomac would have been kept, by volunteers from it, at very nearly its maximum strength, and, in this case, that the great loss of life and depression in spirits which occurred in that army, through disease consequent upon fatigue and exhaustion, would have been in a great measure avoided.

The necessity of a measure of this kind was brought to the Commission, and the propriety of urging it upon the Government was seriously considered nearly a year ago. Its purely sanitary necessity was then, however, deemed to be too remote to justify the proposed action. But, in the progress of events, there is no longer room for doubt that its advantages, in a sanitary point of view, would have been of the greatest possible value.

Similar advantages, we respectfully submit, would attend the same measure, if taken at this time. From sanitary considerations alone, no regiment in the field should be allowed to remain seriously weakened in force for any considerable period. Holding full regiments in reserve, ready to be brought, as full regiments into active service, does not remedy the evil. Reinforcements purely of raw recruits, will not obviate it. But a million of trained militia, steadily withdrawn from ordinary occupations, and held in reserve, far in the rear of active military life, would, in all probability, supply an adequate guard against it.

It is needless to point out the vast advantages under which men drawn from such reserves (whether as individual volunteers or drafted regiments) would take the field. They would have acquired not merely military training, but ability to take care of themselves in camp, and experience in cooking, in camp police, in personal cleanliness, and in everything that affects their sanitary condition. Above all, they would have passed through what may be called the acclimating period of military life, during which the available strength of many of our newly raised regiments has been reduced more than one-half by measles and other like diseases.

The number we have named as proper to be kept in reserve will not be thought excessive, when it is considered that according to experience thus far in the war, 122,000 men must be annually recruited to maintain a force of 300,000 in the field, in full strength.*

The total number of men who are to fall sick and die, or be disabled, by sickness, in the Army, will necessarily be proportional to the time which is required for the suppression of the rebellion. A sustained force sufficiently large to crush all opposition before it, is, therefore, desirable, if only from a purely sanitary point of view. The same considerations clearly apply, and with even greater force, to losses in actual conflict, which are within certain limits inversely as the strength of the attacking party. We may also remember that the actual expenditures of a war are also always in proportion to strength, and that an overwhelming force, sustained to the end, is therefore necessarily the cheapest.

We finally beg to observe that the effective military force which a nation is able to sustain in the field, not that which it can raise under the spasmodic excitement of emergencies, is the measure of the respect and consideration it is likely to receive abroad as well as at home.

We have the honor to be, Mr. President,
With great respect, your obedient servants,
HENRY W. BELLOWS, [illegible]
W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.,
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D.,
GEO. T. STRONG,
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Executive Committee Sanitary Commission.

*See statistics furnished by Mr. Elliott at p. [illegible] of the printed copy of our communication of July 21.

Annual Session of the New-York State Teachers' Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The teachers, under the most favorable auspices, convened at Rochester for three days, commencing Tuesday, the 29th inst. The reports of the several standing committees evinced a better appreciation of the strict province of this Association as an auxiliary, and a degree of professional advancement hardly to be expected in a time of war. The attendance was comparatively large, embracing the active head of our public school Department, Hon. VICTOR M. RICE, the efficient Secretary of the Board of Regents, Dr. WOOLWORTH, together with nearly all the educators prominently identified with the Association and its progress for the last ten years.

It was emphatically a working body, for, owing to the promptness, decision and discrimination of its able presiding officer, JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL.D., of Albany, spread-eagle oratory and abstract and rambling discussion gave way in a great measure to elaborate reports, with pertinent and well-considered suggestions from those who have but recently, yet really and truly extended due consideration to the development of a more systematic course of instruction. Object lessons, as a means of development, have made as great a raid in the educational world as [illegible] JACKSON made with men in the Shenandoah Valley.

Their design, plan and application have engaged the attention of all classes of educators the [illegible] months, and their incorporation into text-books and courses of study will speedily attain all that is practical and practicable.

To Dr. WILBUR, of our New-York State Asylum for Idiots, the Association is indebted for an earnest and elaborate paper, which will be widely read.

It controverts the theories of nearly all the educators of the State who have interested themselves in this educational reform—for so they regard it—but the Association could but ask its general publication as a result calculated to divest the subject of its novelty to the unfledged, and its extravagances for its [illegible] advocates. [illegible]

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

—T. B. A. David, Captain and Acting Quartermaster, has been assigned Superintendent of all Military Telegraphs in the Department of the West. He has appointed Robert C. Clowry Assistant Superintendent in the State of Missouri; J. C. [illegible] in Kentucky and Tennessee.

—Dartmouth College has bestowed the degree of LL. D. upon Hon. Nathan Clifford, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Justice Clifford is a native of the county in which Dartmouth is situated.

—Mr. Theo. P. Howell, of Newark, has received an order from the State of Ohio to manufacture [illegible] knapsacks for the troops from that State. The contract amounts to over $40,000.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Edson B. Olds, who a few days ago, used language in the course of an address to the citizens of Bern Township, Ohio, which sounded amazingly like treason, has seen fit to explain his position, and in doing so, does not better matters much. He says: "What I said was substantially this: That whilst this war was prosecuted for the putting down of rebellion, and the maintenance of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, the Democracy would freely shed their blood, and liberally give their money, but so soon as it ceased to be a war for the suppression of rebellion, and became an Abolition war, no Democrat would be found willing to volunteer. I further remarked that the Government in all probability would make a draft for soldiers, and that that drafting would be in the hands of Republicans; that the party would want to keep Republicans at home to vote, and want to send Democrats away so that they could not vote, and that no fair draft would be made; and that if any Democrat believed that he had been fraudulently drafted, he would refuse to go, and that then a file of soldiers would be sent after him, and that under such circumstances he would resist, even at the point of the bayonet, and that in this way civil war would be brought upon us in Ohio. Not one word was said as advising resistance, but all was told as a vision of what would be future events. Now, Mr. Editor, let me repeat, as a warning to the Republicans, that no unfair or fraudulent drafting will be submitted to. A word to the wise should be sufficient."

—Brigade Surgeon and Medical Director, U. S. A., J. B. Quidor, has invented an instantaneous bullet extractor. It consists essentially of a metallic cylinder, closed at one end; to the other of which is attached a bell-shaped india-rubber mouth-piece, or sucker. Within this cylinder is a tube containing metallic mercury, with a valve at its lower extremity. To the upper extremity of the cylinder is attached an exhauster by air-pump. In using the instrument the mouth-piece is applied over the orifice of the wound, the tube projecting a short distance within it, and the air exhausted. If the ball is simply imbedded in the soft structure, the expansion of the air beneath the ball, which is just in proportion to the power of exhaustion above, expels it from the wound. Should the ball be imbedded in a bone or retained beneath the tendons, the valve is opened and a column of mercury precipitated into the wound, which, by its specific gravity, added to the atmospheric pressure above, forces the ball from its position and floats it from the wound.

—Col. Van Wyck writes from the headquarters of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, under date of Harrison's Landing, July 28: "I felt keenly the censure of our division contained in Gen. McClellan's dispatch, principally from the grief I knew for a few days it would occasion in the breasts of thousands of friends at home—at least until the facts were fully known. Here we had the consciousness of duty well performed. I remarked to Gen. Naglee that we could take our time, for time and Providence make all things even. Now we are already sustained in the official reports of Naglee, Casey and Keyes, our Brigade, Division and Corps Commanders. We are further sustained in the additional fact, now passed into history, that the left wing withstood the shock which the right wing could not resist."

—As a specimen of finished abuse, Parson Brownlow's notice of John Slidell, in a speech at Utica, was an unapproachable thing in its line. "Perhaps," he said, "some of you men with gray hairs, among my hearers, have visited Washington, and have seen John Slidell. If you have, you have seen an exact counterpart of a full-grown ourang outang. When God Almighty placed the head on his shoulders, He did it with the expectation that nobody would mistake him for an honest man." The Parson characterized him further as the "butt cut of original sin, and the upper-crust of sinfulness," and said he would not insult the memory of Judas Iscariot by comparing him with the modern traitor.

—A patriotic Shaker, Samuel Cross by name, from the settlement near Warrensville, Ohio, recently presented himself at a recruiting office in Cleveland, and desired to enroll his name. The physician examined him, and declared him incapable of performing military duty. Mr. Cross, however, declared that he would go to the war as a nurse, if he could not be accepted as a soldier. The indomitable spirit which he displayed conquered the scruples of the physician, and he consented to have him enrolled. On receiving his certificate entitling him to $50 bounty, he at once transferred it to a disabled soldier whom he chanced to meet. Such patriotism and liberality speak for themselves.

—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes from Washington: "Mr. Lincoln declared to Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, on Saturday, that he wished those persons who had complained of him to know that he now leaves everything of a military nature in the hands of his leading General. 'I found I must select one man,' said the President, 'to command all the armies of the United States, and though it may be possible that Halleck is not a great General, I firmly believe he is the best I can get.' He stated further, in the course of his conversation, that Mr. Stanton had no more to do with military movements than a clerk. He is like a Secretary of War in time of peace—he attends to all the the duties of his office, but does not plan a campaign anywhere."

—The charge that Hon. Garrett Davis opposed the promotion of Brig.-Gen. Rousseau to a Major-Generalship is exploded. In a card explicitly denying the rumor, Mr. Davis says: "I am a true personal and political friend of Gen. Rousseau, and there is no man in our State whose promotion I would have sought to [illegible] prejudice. I believe this charge is equally false in regard to the other gentlemen implicated. It is a rule with me to notice no anonymous newspaper falsehoods charged against me; nor would I now depart from it, but for my high personal regard for Gen. Rousseau, and that his mind should be disabused if he should meet with the falsehood of which this note is the correction."

—The following persons were discharged from the Military Prison in Louisville, on Friday, upon taking the oath of allegiance and giving the amount of bond annexed to the names: H. H. Maddox, $[illegible]; T. H. Shanks, $10,000; J. D. Ross, $5,000; [illegible] Lane, $5,000; Wm. P. McCormick, $5,000; [illegible] Lollard, $5,000; A. B. Wash, $5,000; John A. [illegible], oath; Joseph Hamilton, $2,000; Charles [illegible], $1,000; Peter Jett, $5,000; J. J. Wilson, $[illegible]. Julius Carpenter and Andrew Sornie were unconditionally discharged, and John Ward and Daniel Crow were released upon taking the oath.

—On Monday Mr. John W. Selby, of the firm of [illegible], Brother & Co., of Baltimore, returned to that city from Richmond, whither he went just before the breaking out of the war. Sergeant Cook, as soon as Mr. Selby's arrival was announced, waited upon and escorted him to the office of the United States Marshal, where the prisoner demonstrated that, by going to Virginia he was enabled to recover to Northern merchants the payment of about $150,000, which otherwise they probably would not have got. After a short detention, Mr. S. was discharged, and a detective sent to accompany him to his home.

—While Morgan's men were pillaging Versailles, Ky., a good sister of the Christian Church and a most devoted Union lady, gave them a lecture upon the evils of secession, the sin of treason, thieves, and robbery, which must have made a deep impression upon their callous hearts. She opened the good book and read the text "The way of the transgressor is hard," which she enforced with a power and eloquence seldom equalled, and then offered them a Bible, which of course declined, as what she had said was sufficient without being backed by holy writ.

—The United States authorities in Newark, N. J., have seized a silver cup which had been sent to an engraver in that city to be marked as follows:

"STONEWALL JACKSON.
L.
[illegible]"

It is not known whether it is intended for some [illegible] or League, or whether it is a present for some [illegible] "Dixie"—the latter is probably the case. The subject is, however, under investigation by the proper authorities.

—[illegible] Washington, a German newspaper of Newark, N. J., was recently returned from the Zanesville (Ohio) Post-office, with the Postmaster's announcement that he would not deliver the [illegible] Abolition sheet. The editor wrote to John A. Kasson, Postmaster-General, who returned the following answer: "SIR: For reply to your letter of the 26th inst., you are hereby informed that, on the receipt of your letter, the Postmaster at Thornville, Perry County, Ohio, was promptly removed from office, and another appointed in his stead."

—Capt. McMichael, of Philadelphia, one of Gen. [illegible]'s Staff officers, who was taken prisoner in the battle of Shiloh, exchanged and recaptured within three or four days after he had been set at liberty, has [illegible] succeeded in securing his freedom. He was [illegible] at Tupelo and made his way to St. Louis, where he now is, via Corinth. He says the rebels are [illegible] troops at Chattanooga [illegible]. Bragg is in command of the rebel [illegible].

—R. B. Root and two supposed accomplices have been arrested in Louisville and committed to the military prison, for attempting to send South a number of articles designed for the use of the rebel [illegible]. These were, among other things, a complete outfit for a cavalryman, including a splendid uniform, a pair of pistols, a sword, a saddle, bridle, blanket, &c., and, in short, all the articles necessary to the full equipment of a rebel cavalry officer.

—Rev. Hiram Eddy, of Winsted, Conn., who has just been released after a year's captivity in the South, was received with public demonstrations of rejoicing on his arrival home. In his speech he said: "I am for the Union ten thousand times more than ever before; my hairs have whitened during the year of my captivity, but for every white hair I have [illegible] a black mark against the rebellion."

—Boylston, Mass., offered $100 to each volunteer who enlisted before Aug. [illegible], and Mr. John B. [illegible] generously adds to this $10 [illegible] and $20 to each one with a family, and $10 to the family of each soldier from Boylston now in the field; and still more, Mr. Gough declares that he will devote to his country and to liberty nine-tenths of his income, until the war is ended.

—Rev. J. A. Anderson, Chaplain of the Third Regiment California Volunteers, was decidedly on the rampage on the Fourth of July. At the close of the oration at the Agricultural Hall, in San Francisco, he pronounced the following strange benediction: "And now may the God of Washington, the God of Foote, Halleck, McClellan and Lincoln, nerve, guide and surge this whole nation till Richmond is taken, Charleston burnt, secession annihilated, and slop-shop Union men turned out of existence. Amen."

—A resident of Machias, Me., who has made himself conspicuous by the offensive exhibition of his sympathies with the rebels, has grown old pretty rapidly during the last eight years. In 1854 he was a member of the State Legislature, and then, according to his own statement, he was twenty-nine years old. On the enlistment roll of his town his age is given at forty-five years and nine months.

—The President of the Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling Railroad Company, Mr. J. N. McCullough, has given permission to one of the engineers, who has been in the employ of that organization for eight years, to raise a company of volunteers for the war, the situations of all the men to be reserved. Besides this, Mr. McCullough has given the sum of $500 bounty money to the proposed company.

—Mr. Horace Browning, a farmer of Lebanon, Conn., drove into Willimantic Sunday morning with a load of produce for sale, under the impression that it was Saturday, and would not be convinced that it was Sunday until he made inquiries of persons going to church. He then turned about, and his horse made pretty good time homeward.

—Aaron Beebe, of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, advertises in the New-London (Conn.) Chronicle that: "Whereas, Mr. Andrew Peabody has taken my wife, Calista M. Beebe, since I came for a soldier, I respectfully request him, or some one else, to take care of her, as I forbid anyone harboring or trusting her on my account after this date."

—Mrs. Mitchell, daughter of Gen. Leslie Coombs, was arrested at Lexington, Ky., on Thursday, by order of the military authorities, charged with having papers and letters in her possession, conveying information to the rebels. She was searched, but no papers were found upon her person.

—Some of the most pertinacious rebels in Norfolk—those who have three or four children—are attempting to annoy Gen. VIELE by arraying their young hopefuls in the colors of the rebel emblem. One wears the red and another the white, and thus they parade the streets in couplets or triplets.

—On the 30th ult. a party of three arrived in Fairmount, Va., from Richmond, having escaped by way of Staunton and Harrisonburgh, down the valley, and from thence across the mountains. The names of the refugees are Waitman T. Mathers and wife, and L. A. Williams.

—A London correspondent of the Chicago Journal writes: "I have just learned that a decoration from the King of Sweden goes by the present steamer to Capt. Ericsson, in testimony of his success in constructing the Monitor. The decoration consists of the 'Order of the Northern Star,' the brightest in Sweden."

—At Baldwinsville, Onondaga County, on Monday, the volunteers seized a rich old secessionist named Tappan, who declared that he hoped Jeff. Davis would get them all, and tweaked his nose, pulled his hair, and pummeled him until he begged for mercy.

—A Peekskill merchant, who hastily accused a lady customer of having stolen some change which he missed, and obliged her to submit to a search before he would believe her protestations of innocence, received a cowhiding from the injured person, a few days since.

—Gray hair-dye—not that designed to conceal this color, but that warranted to produce it—has suddenly become very popular among the rebel sympathizers in Baltimore, who are afraid "to stand in the draft," and a barber who sells it is said to be making money rapidly.

—A young woman, named Sarah Taylor, 18 years of age, does duty in the First Tennessee Union Regiment. She is an adept at the sword exercise, and a sure shot with the pistol. She wears a blue chapeau, and carries the regulation sword and a pair of silver-mounted pistols. The men call her Capt. Taylor.

—Mr. Christopher Armstrong, a Philadelphian, who has been an active church-member and heretofore borne a good character, was before the United States Commissioner on Tuesday, to answer a charge of having been concerned in the forgery of land warrants. He was held to bail in the sum of $3,000.

—Maj. Duncan, who has distinguished himself by his gallantry in the battles fought in New-Mexico during the last few months, passed through St. Louis on Monday, en route for Washington. He fought bravely in the battle of Valverde, and is now suffering from a severe wound in the head, which he received in a skirmish at Albuquerque.

—Col. J. L. Wilson, of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, publishes a card thanking Gov. Morton for reinstating him in the command of his regiment, from which he was removed, as he claims, simply because he criticised Gen. Buell's movements in Kentucky as dilatory.

—There are thirty-one rebel prisoners who have been tried by military commission at Jefferson City, Mo., and await official promulgation of sentence by the President or the Commander of the Western Department.

—Ex-Senator George E. Pugh recently made a speech at a war meeting at Dayton, Ohio, in which he said that, at the first whisper of compromise from our Southern brethren, he was for a settlement of this difficulty and forgetting the past.

—It is rumored that Gen. Scott has been solicited by the Government to give the benefit of his experience occasionally at the new camp of instruction, near Philadelphia. The General is now at West Point.

—Mr. Gideon S. Holmes, a native of this country, once a resident of Boston, and formerly United States Consul at the Cape of Good Hope, recently sent $500 to a gentleman of Boston, to be used for the benefit of families of soldiers who have gone to the war.

—Some volunteers to whom one Sam. Crow, of Oquawka, Illinois, talked treason, punished him by taking the responsibility of administering twenty-nine lashes. Subsequently he was obliged to take the oath of allegiance before a Justice of the Peace.

—Bellows Falls has become too hot as a place of residence for the Editor of the Argus, who has made himself particularly offensive by his free exhibition of sympathy with the rebellion. His course was most heartily denounced at a public meeting held in that town on Aug. 4.

—At the war meeting at Brockport, a few evenings since, Ex-Gov. Church expostulated with the young men for not coming forward, and said, after a pause in the proceedings, "Why, I could raise more men from the ladies in the house."

—A schoolmistress at Pilgrim's Corner, in Orange County, is said to have been dismissed a few days ago, because she refused to join in the rejoicings of the family with which she was staying over the reported death of Col. Van Wyck.

—Jesse D. Bright, Ex-Senator, is busy about some scheme or other. The Cincinnati papers note the fact as remarkable that he has visited that city twice within a fortnight.

—The Franklin Literary Society of the Presbyterian College at Canonsburgh, Penn., where Vallandigham graduated, has recently expelled him by a unanimous vote.

—One Wm. Faherty, who has been serving in the rebel army, was arrested in Washington on Tuesday. He refused to take the oath of allegiance, and was committed to prison as a spy.

—Brig.-Gen. Slocum, who entered the service as Colonel of the Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment, has been commissioned Major-General of Volunteers.

—Lieut.-Col. O'Kane, of the rebel army, who has had the impudence to attempt recruiting at Independence, Mo., has been arrested and taken to St. Louis.

—Mr. Upson, of the Somerset County (N. J.) News, was severely cowhided, on July 31, by one Andrew M. Tunison, whom he had denounced as a Secessionist.

—Joseph Battell, Esq., of this City, has made a donation of $5,000 to Yale College, to promote the study of sacred music in that institution.

—Miles, an occasional correspondent of this paper from McClellan's army, is, we regret to say, a prisoner in Richmond.

—Maj.-Gen. W. B. Franklin has been spending a few days at Cape May with his wife. He passed through Philadelphia en route to Washington and the James River.

—Brig.-Gen. George G. Meade, who was severely wounded in one of the late battles before Richmond, is fast recovering, and will probably soon be able to resume his command. He is with his friends in Philadelphia at present.

—Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has returned to Harrisburgh from Bedford Springs, whither he had been compelled to go for a few days to seek rest from his arduous labors.

—Brig.-Gen. Garfield, who won his stars by giving Humphrey Marshall a drubbing, is at his home in Portage County, Ohio, on a short leave of absence.

—Mr. Zenas T. Haines, who has had much experience as a member of the Press of Boston, has taken editorial charge of the Worcester Transcript.

—Gen. Wadsworth, Military Governor of Washington, made a sudden trip to Harrisburgh on Tuesday evening, to confer with Gov. Curtin on Government business.

—Mr. Maitland, of the Montreal Transcript, is enlightening the Canucks on the state of affairs in the Southern States, where he spent some time just after the outbreak of the rebellion.

—Prof. Patterson, of Dartmouth College, is named as the probable candidate for Congress in the Third New-Hampshire District.

—Ex-Mayor Barker, of Pittsburgh, Penn., was run over on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad on Saturday last and instantly killed.

—Brig.-Gen. Couch was in Taunton, Mass., with his family, on Monday.

—Mrs. Gen. Franz Sigel and Mrs. Gen. Carl Schurz are staying in Philadelphia.

—Jeff. Davis' coachman, W. A. Jackson, is lecturing in Hartford, Conn.

—Brig.-Gen. I. B. Richardson has been commissioned Major-General of Volunteers.

—Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, is visiting his friends and relatives in Harrisburgh, Penn.

—Hon. John A. Kasson, First Assistant Postmaster-General, was in Wheeling, Va., on Tuesday.

—Lieut. Worden with his wife were in Albany on Tuesday.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Attempt to Arrest Major-Gen. Fremont for Contempt of Court.

UNITED STATES SERVICE EXEMPTS FROM ARREST UNDER CIVIL PROCESS.

In the Supreme Court, at Chambers, before Justice BARNARD, A. A. SELOVER and Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT were sued by JOHN S. GILES, as the maker and indorser of a promissory note for $3,000, in which judgment resulted against them for that amount with costs. Execution being issued and returned by the Sheriff unsatisfied, plaintiff's attorney obtained an order for examining defendants on supplementary proceedings, returnable Aug. 7. Gen. FREMONT failing to appear and submit to an examination, the attorney for plaintiff, yesterday, applied for an order to arrest the General for contempt of Court.

The defendants' counsel opposed the application, on the ground that, being in the service of the United States, Gen. FREMONT was exempt from arrest.

The plaintiff's counsel contended that Major-Gen. FREMONT was not now in the service of the United States, having retired from his command in Virginia; and that the act of Congress exempting from arrest those in the United States service, applied only to parties in actual service.

Justice BARNARD remarked that he thought the plaintiff's counsel wrong in his views, but would give him time to put in authorities, and render a decision on the third Monday of August.

Interesting Occasion at the Abbot Institute.

On Thursday morning, at the Abbot Collegiate Institute, it was our privilege to witness and participate in a most interesting occasion, in which the principals were the distinguished proprietor of the Institute, one of his most estimable scholars, and him with whom she had elected to travel through this vale of joy or woe, as the future may determine.

Beneath the cheerful folds of our National ensign, and surrounded by the bright faces of hopeful friends, the young couple pledged their mutual vows, while, in the presence of loving witnesses, the learned Doctor pronounced them man and wife, and begged the blessing of Divine Providence upon them.

After the ceremony and the enjoyments of the social circle about the well-spread board, and the thousand and one leave-takings of the younger ladies, the bridal couple, attended by a gay party of chosen friends, left forever the surroundings of the academic life, and entered upon the broader ocean of experience, via the Fall River Line and Newport.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

There was no meeting of this Board yesterday. The weekly statement of the Commission is as follows:

Remaining, July 26	6,776
Admitted since	2,191
Total	8,967

Of whom 38 have died since the last report, 1,772 were discharged and 364 sent to Blackwell's Island. At the date of August 2, there were 6,793 under the charge of the Commissioners, of whom 449 were at Bellevue Hospital, 767 at Lunatic Asylum, 1,452 at Almshouse, 527 at Penitentiary, 974 at Workhouse, 11 in Small Pox Hospital, 828 on Randall's Island, 194 at Randall's Island Hospital, 240 in City Prison, 25 in Second District Prison, 26 in Third District Prison, 3 in Fourth District Prison, 751 in Island Hospital, 282 at Colored Home, 180 at Colored Orphan Asylum, 32 children at nurse and 39 at the City Cemetery. In addition to the above, there are 453 sick and wounded soldiers in Bellevue Hospital.

The Croton Aqueduct Board.

By a unanimous decision of the above Department, it has been determined to let on the water into the new Grand Reservoir, in Central Park, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M. The public will be invited to be present, and will be regaled with a spectacle worthy of the attention of every citizen. Owing to the hesitation of the Common Council to pass an appropriation to defray the expenses of the celebration, it will not be as magnificent an affair as it should be, and as our citizens have a right to expect; but all that the Board can do will be done, to give the people a full view of the splendid arrangements completed for their benefit.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL RESULT OF A STAB—ESCAPE OF THE PERPETRATOR.—JOHN MAGNIR, the man who was stabbed late on Monday night last, during a fight which took place at the corner of Catharine and Cherry streets, died in the New-York Hospital, yesterday afternoon. The friends of deceased allege that, seeing an altercation on the corner, he ran to quell it, or otherwise interfered, when some man at present unknown, stabbed him in the pit of the stomach with a knife, and ran away. A sailor's boarding-house runner, well known in Water-street, is strongly suspected as being the assailant, and the Fourth Ward Police are in search of him. Coroner COLLIN was notified, and will hold an inquest on the body to-day. Deceased was a single man, about 40 years of age. He lived within a few doors of where his death-blow was received.

GENERAL SESSIONS.—CATHARINE WATERS, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing a dress and various other articles of costume from one HENRY HORTON, No. 69 Mercer-street, was tried and acquitted. WILLIAM MASON was tried and convicted of burglary in third degree, and sentenced to State prison for five years. MARY E. IVINS was tried on an indictment for abducting a female child, SARAH LEE, aged 8 years, while playing in the yard of No. 543 Broome-street, and acquitted. WILLIAM THOMPSON, alias TILMAN, pleaded guilty to an indictment for grand larceny, and JOHN TIERS pleaded guilty to an indictment for petit larceny. TIERS was sent to the Juvenile Asylum, and THOMPSON remanded for sentence.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF PRIZE RIFLES POSTPONED.—The sale of 4,000 Enfield rifles, captured from the prize steamer Nassau, which was advertised to take place yesterday, was postponed by order of the War Department. It is supposed that the Government intends to reserve them for its own use. The rifles were manufactured in London, and are of superior quality. Most of them were in a very rusty condition when captured, having got wet on the voyage from England, but they have all been put in perfect order by BLUNT & SYMS, gunmakers, at considerable expense to the Government, and in view of the present necessities of the War Department, their sale at auction would have been a poor stroke of economy.

A MERCHANT CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—Mr. ABRAHAM MASSHOLD, a merchant 57 years of age, was arrested yesterday by Officer DUSENBURY, of the Essex Market Police Court, on a warrant issued by Justice OSBORN. The defendant stands charged, on the oath of LEWIS CHI., Esq., No. 76 Wall-street, with having testified falsely in a matter which was pending before a Referee, and in which a large amount of property is involved. It is charged that the alleged false testimony of the accused was material to the issue of the cause. Mr. MASSHOLD was required to find bail in $2,000 to answer the charge before the Court of Sessions. The complaint has been transmitted to the Grand Jury for their action.

THE LATE ROW IN A HOOK AND LADDER HOUSE.—We are requested by the Hook and Ladder Company No. 12 to correct a paragraph in our issue of Tuesday, in regard to an affray in which a negro employed by Hook and Ladder Company No. 20 came to grief. The negro is represented as being quarrelsome, and as having challenged fight when he was ordered out of the Hook and Ladder house. He at once drew a hydrant wrench, and attacked the boys, when they seized and expelled him. In the course of the fracas he was struck by his own weapon, causing an effusion of blood. No blame for the accident can properly be attached to No. 12.

I. O. OF O. F.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE.—The annual election of officers of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows for the Southern District of New-York, took place yesterday afternoon, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, and resulted as follows: Grand Master, D. G. M. EDWIN SWANTON, of Lodge No. 50; Deputy Grand Master, G. W. AARON MCCALL, of No. 140; Grand Warden, H. SNYDER, of No. 404; Grand Secretary, JOHN J. DAVIES, of No. 1; Grand Treasurer, JACOB RUSSELL, of No. 26; Grand Representative, P. G. M. GEO. SMITH, of No. 36.

SOLDIERS DIED.—The following list of soldiers who have died at the Bellevue Hospital during the past week, is reported by Mr. JOHN WHITE, the Warden:

Orland E. Terre, Co. I, 83d Penn. Vol.
Geo. M. Gallup, Co. B, 34th N. Y. Vol.
J. H. Sanborn, Co. K, 5th N. H. Vol.
Wallace Bogart, Co. A, 42d N. Y. Vol.
Henry Augustus Ryer, Co. I, 1st Penn. Vol.

Their bodies were handed over to the Government Undertaker for interment in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—Late on Wednesday afternoon, WILLIAM DANGLEY, a boy 6 years of age, fell into the dock at Pier No. 31 East River, from which he was soon rescued in a state of insensibility, and conveyed to a drug store at the corner of Monroe and Market streets. All efforts to restore him proved unavailing, and death ensued soon afterward. His remains were subsequently conveyed to his late home, No. 118 Madison-street, where Coroner WILDEY held an inquest.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The monthly meeting of the Chamber was held yesterday, at 1 P. M. The customary routine business was transacted, and the following gentlemen elected members of the Chamber: HUNN C. BEACH, Robert H. Berdell, Henry Wm. Smith, Richard D. Lathrop, Dudley P. Ely, Jasper and T. Van Vleck, Horatio Dorr. No further business presenting itself, the Chamber adjourned.

WAR MEETING ON SUNDAY.—The Christian Alliance propose to have a grand War Meeting on Sunday night, at 7½ o'clock, at the City Assembly Rooms. Prominent speakers, whose names will be duly advertised, will address the meeting, and it will be the endeavor of the Alliance to get up a religious enthusiasm among the people in favor of an earnest prosecution of absolute war.

THE NEW RESERVOIR.—Tired, doubtless, of the inaction of the City Government, the Croton Water Board have determined to turn the water into the new grand reservoir at Central Park on Tuesday, the 19th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. There will not be a grand time, as was anticipated, because the Council has not seen fit to make an appropriation for that purpose.

HATCHWAY CASUALTY.—PATRICK WELSH, an Irish laborer, fell through the hatchway from the third story of the bonded warehouse, No. 274 South-street, to the ground floor, and was dangerously injured. He was taken up, and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. WELSH lives at No. 226 East Thirteenth-street.

FATAL FALL.—A woman named MARY GALLAGHER fell from the roof of the five-story building, No. 170 East Seventeenth-street to the pavement, on Wednesday afternoon, and was so terribly injured that she died in Bellevue Hospital soon afterward. An inquest was held by Coroner RANNEY.

THE PARK BARRACKS.—Gov. MORGAN visited the Park Barracks, yesterday morning, in company with Capt. AMES. The convalescents held a meeting on Wednesday, and passed complimentary resolutions concerning the treatment they have received while under the charge of that institution.

DEPARTURE OF THE EDINBURGH.—The steamship Edinburgh sailed at 5 A. M., yesterday, with fifteen cabin and eighty-five steerage passengers. She was prevented from sailing on Wednesday by the storm of Tuesday night.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. FREMONT.—Maj.-Gen. FREMONT and family left the City, where they have been since his relief from command, yesterday afternoon, for the sea-side, where they will remain for a short time.

HONORS TO A NEW-YORKER.—Dartmouth College has conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts on RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq., Surveyor of the port of New-York.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A NEW METRE.—An ingenious individual has invented a new water metre, which has been satisfactorily tested by the authorities of Brooklyn, and is approved by the Water Commissioners of that city. The metre is readily attached to the service pipe, occupying but a trifling additional space, and may be placed in any position required. The peculiar advantages claimed in this invention are simplicity of construction and action, perfect accuracy in measurement, having no close compartments, it is self-cleaning, will not become foul, or get out of order, the sediment of the water not being retained, as in other metres of water-tight compartments. Also in affecting a great reduction of the expense, being furnished at about half the cost of any other metre now in use, and the friction being reduced to the smallest possible extent, the wear of the metre to one point or axle, which can be replaced at trifling cost. The metre was tested in every manner with the most satisfactory results to the gentlemen present, and was found to work with unerring accuracy under all circumstances.

ANOTHER.—The Trustees of the Long Island College Hospital seem to be peculiarly unfortunate in the character of their volunteer watchers. Some days ago, a watcher was arrested for taking a $5 bill from an invalid soldier and forgetting to return it. Yesterday, an Englishman, named JOHN RICHARDSON, who had been acting as a volunteer watcher, was arrested by Officer OSWALD, of the Forty-third Precinct, for stealing shirts, drawers, and other articles belonging to soldiers. He was arrested as he was leaving the premises, and the articles were found upon him.

GOING SOUTH.—Rev. WM. HODGES, the colored pastor who for years has been engaged in educating the people of his own race in this City, will soon leave for the South, and intends to locate himself at Norfolk, Va., where he formerly resided. He has property there, and intends to devote the rest of his days to preparing the negroes of Norfolk for a life of freedom.

THE BEEKMAN-STREET FIRE.—Dr. RICHARD FISHER, of De Kalb-avenue, is supposed to have lost his life at the recent fire in Beekman-street. He left home Tuesday morning last, and has not been seen since. As he was a constant visitor at the Rainbow Hotel, it is supposed he was there at the time of the fire.

ACCIDENT.—A mason named JAMES DAILY, yesterday afternoon, while at work on a house in Bedford-avenue, fell from the second-story to the sidewalk and was seriously injured. He was taken to his residence in Classon-avenue, near Van Buren-street, by Sergeant Jenison, of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. TRUMAN BROWN, of Brooklyn, lost his son, a fine young man, aged 19 years, last week, by drowning. He was bathing in a stream at New-Canaan, Conn., and was suddenly cramped and lost.

BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown man—entirely nude—was found in the water at the foot of Degraw-street, yesterday morning. Deceased was about 35 years of age, medium height, and had red hair.

MILITARY.—Recruiting has been very brisk in this city during the present week, and a resort to a draft will not be necessary.

NEW-JERSEY.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE JERSEY CITY ALMSHOUSE.—The question of dividing the religious services in the Jersey City Almshouse under two distinct forms—Protestant and Catholic—which is brought before each succeeding Common Council, was again revived at the meeting of the Board on Tuesday evening. Alderman KANE offered a resolution directing that the same privileges be granted to Catholic ladies to teach children in the Almshouse as are extended to ladies of other denominations. Considerable discussion ensued, when the whole matter was laid over for future consideration. The object of this resolution is to divide the children into two classes, those of Catholic parentage to be taught exclusively by Catholic teachers, and those of Protestant birth to be taught by Protestants, instead of being taught together alternately by Protestants and Catholics, as at present.

A BARN DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.—During the heavy shower on Tuesday evening, a barn situated near the Latourette Hotel, Bergen Point, owned by the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, and occupied by Mr. SIMEON MERSEON, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed. About thirty tons of hay was in the building, which, [illegible] stock, was destroyed. The house of Mr. MERSEON, a short distance from the barn, was also struck and badly damaged. None of the inmates were injured.

CITY FINANCES.—The report of the City Treasurer of Jersey City shows the condition of the City Finances to be as follows:

Balance in Treasury July 1, 1862	$5,357 67
Receipts in July	29,129 67
Total	$34,487 34
Payments in July	28,881 84
Balance in Treasury Aug. 1	$5,605 50

RECORDER'S REPORT.—Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, reports that there have been 273 persons arrested during the quarter ending July 31, by the police, who were disposed of by him as follows: Discharged, 107; committed to jail and workhouse, 45; committed to jail for trial, 12; sent to the City Prison, 45; held to bail, 56; sent to Almshouse, 2; fined $2, 15; fined $3 50, 1; fined $10, 3; fined $20, 1.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.—From the report of Chief of Police RILEY, of Jersey City, presented to the Common Council on Tuesday evening, we learn that, during the quarter ending July 31, the total number of persons arrested was 305—263 males, and 132 females. The number of persons furnished with lodgings during the quarter was 773, of whom 674 were males, and 109 females. The Chief urges the organization of a detective force to attend the railroad depots and other public places.

DEATH IN THE SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL.—JOHN HAMBREHN, a member of Co. I, Third Regiment N. J. V., died yesterday in the Soldiers' Hospital in Jersey City of consumption. Deceased arrived at the hospital on the 24th of June. His remains were forwarded to Buffalo. This is only the fifth death that has occurred in this hospital since its opening, out of 446 patients treated.

STATE BOUNTY.—An additional appropriation of $5,000 has been made by the Common Council of Jersey City, for the payment of the State bounty to the families of volunteers, the former appropriation being exhausted. This money is advanced, to be refunded by the State.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 7, 1862.

$6000 U. S. 6s '62..Reg.100	10,000 American Gold...114⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s '81..Reg. 98¾	25,000 do...114¾
10,000 U. S. 6s '81...Cou. 98¾	20,000 do...114⅞
17,000 do...98¾	14,000 do...114⅞
500 do...98¾	365 Pac. Mail Stp. Co...100
30,000 U. S. 5s '74..Cou. 85¾	50 do...108½
2,500 Treas. 7.3-10 p. ct.	50 do...b10.100
Notes...small.102½	200 do...s10.100
10,000 do...102⅝	50 New-York Cen. R...92⅜
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s...94	50 do...opg 92⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. '62...97	100 do...s15 92⅜
18,000 Ill. War Loan...97	50 do...92½
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90.b60 50	100 do...opg 92⅜
1,000 do...49½	50 do...92½
500 Va. State 6s...51	550 Erie Railway...34¼
5,000 N. C. State 6s...65	100 do...b30 34⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s...45¾	100 Erie Railway Pref...64⅜
1,000 Cal. State 7s...[illegible]	100 do...64⅜
2,000 do...[illegible]	100 Hudson River R. R...46
4,000 Erie R. 3dm.bs '83.100	100 Harlem R. R. Pref...38⅜
6,000 Erie R. 5m. bs.s15 94½	50 do...38⅜
5,000 do...[illegible]	50 do...37
5,000 H.R.2d s.f. bonds.104	55 Nor. & Wor. R. R...44
1,000 H. R. R. 3d mtg...96	140 Mich. Cen. R. R...63
2,000 Har. 1st m. bds...104	100 do...b30 62⅜
4,000 M.C.8 p.c.1m.sfbs.105	350 do...62⅜
7,000 C.B.&Q.R.8 p.c.bds.103	250 do...s10 62¾
4,000 M. S. s. f. bonds...90½	100 do...b60 62½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds...85½	200 M. S. & N. I. R...26⅜
1,000 Chic.&N.W.1n.Bs...59	100 do...25⅞
1,000 Ch.&N.W.Ar.Bs...48	500 M. S. & N. I. G. S...58
5,000 Chic.&N.W.2dM...23½	50 do...57½
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st M...[illegible]	100 do...b30 58½
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M...64	25 Panama R...s10.134½
10,000 do...64½	150 Clev. & Pitts. R...22⅜
1,000 Mil.&P.DuC.1 M...90	25 do...22
2,000 Clev.&Tol.S.F.Bs...94	300 Gal. & Chi. R...80
6,000 Pitts.,Ft.Wayne&	200 do...80
Chic. 1st M...[illegible]	6 do...[illegible]
9,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2d M...77	100 do...69
1,000 Belville & Ill.	300 Clev. & Tol. R...48⅜
1st m. b...72	100 Chic. & R. I. R...64⅜
1,000 Del. M. & T. 2d m...[illegible]	200 do...64⅜
10 Bank of Commerce...90	300 do...64⅜
10 Irving Bank...75	50 do...b30 64⅜
14 Nassau Bank...90	150 Chic., Bur. & Q. R...80
150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...59	50 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R...33½
[illegible]	60 Del., L. & West. R...95

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg. [illegible]	200 N. Y. Central R...92⅜
6,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou. 98¾	200 do...92⅝
30,000 U. S. 5s '74 Cou. [illegible]	300 Erie Railway...34¼
5,000 do...85¾	100 do...34⅞
1,000 Tre. 7 3-10 ₩ c. N...102½	300 do...b30 35
4,000 do...102⅝	300 do...b60 35
5,000 U. S. Demand N...103¾	75 Stonington R...82⅜
1,000 Missouri St. 6s...45½	25 Mil. & P. Du C. R...33
4,000 E. R. R. 5th M. Bs...94	50 Third-avenue R...180
3,000 M. C. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M.	50 Erie R. Pref...64⅜
Sk. F. Cen. B...108½	500 do...64½
2,000 Hud Riv. R. 3d M...93¾	100 do...64¾
6,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st m...[illegible]	100 do...95
1,000 Ch.&N.W.Int.B...80	25 Hud. River R...46
2,500 Tol. & W. 2d M...64	50 Harlem R. Pref...37½
50 Amer. Ex. Bank...89¾	100 do...38
10 Bank of America...107½	600 Reading R...58
20,000 Amer. Gold...114	100 Mich. Cen. R...62⅜
5,000 do...114⅛	300 do...s10 62⅜
10,000 do...114¼	200 do...62½
50 Pac. M. St. Co...b30 109	100 do...62⅞
200 do...109	650 Mich. So. & N. I. R...27
50 do...s30 109¾	50 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S...58¾
100 do...[illegible]	50 Panama R...135
50 do...[illegible]	100 Clev. & Toledo R...48⅜
200 do...b30 110	50 do...48⅜
175 do...110	50 Chi. & Rock Isl. R...64½
100 do...s60 109	1500 do...64⅜

THURSDAY, Aug. 7—P. M.

The announcement early in the forenoon of the dreadful disaster to the steamer Golden Gate, on the Pacific, created a painful sensation on the Street to-day. It is the first very serious accident that ever occurred to the Pacific Mail steamers, and the second to any of the California steamers on either side, in an active business of thirteen or fourteen years. The loss of life was universally deplored. Indeed, this was regarded as the only really serious point in the news, as the loss of the steamer is a small affair to the wealthy and prosperous Company to whom she belonged, and the treasure, if not rescued from the wreck, is for the greater part insured abroad. The new steamship Constitution is now on the way round Cape Horn, and will be at Panama in season to take the place of the Golden Gate by the close of the present month. The lost steamer, though originally valuable to the Company, was an expensive ship to run, and had been marked down in the recent valuations of the fleet to about $110,000. At the time of writing this report, it is not known with certainty on the Street that the wreck was successfully run ashore and the treasure saved; but such was current rumor, on the authority of a private dispatch, among the Underwriters. The shares of the Pacific Mail fell 3¼ ₩ cent., equal to $160,000 on the capital of $4,000,000. Of the treasure on board the Golden Gate, about $300,000 belonged on the other side, and about $400,000 (some reports say more) of the shipment to New-York is underwritten in London, thus reducing the loss to our own marine offices and to other parties not insured at all, to about $700,000. The consignments to WELLS, FARGO & CO. and DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., are understood to be insured in London. The consignments to W. T. COLEMAN & CO. and EUGENE KELLY & CO. are covered in Wall-street.

The deposits in the New-York Banks are up to one hundred and forty millions. The exact sum this morning was $139,920,088. The stock of Gold in Bank is about thirty-five millions. The exact sum is $34,737,916. There is increased ease in the supply of Money to the Brokers, and the leading firms are being supplied at 4 ₩ cent., at call. The Government is paying the same rate on 10 days' notice after 30 days. The amount deposited in the New-York Sub-Treasury to-day at 3 o'clock was about $250,000, making over a million of dollars for two days. The price of Gold this forenoon was influenced at the early session of the Stock Exchange by the accident to the Golden Gate. But for this the disposition to sell would have been ahead of the demand, at yesterday's quotation. As it was, the news momentarily advanced the bids to 114⅞@114⅝, from which they soon fell off to 114⅜ ₩ cent. At the afternoon Board there was a further decline to 114 ₩ cent. The rates of Exchange on London for Saturday's mail are 126 ₩ cent. for Bankers', and 125 ₩ cent. for Merchant bills. On Paris the rate is f.4.50 to the dollar. The export demand for Gold is light. The United States Notes, Custom-house issue, are firmer to-day, and the price up to 105¼@105½.

The Stock market remains firm and upward, notwithstanding the temporary damper in the forenoon from the Pacific disaster. The New-York and Western Road Shares are especially buoyant, under orders to buy from influential speculators, some of whom direct their attention to New-York Central and Erie, and others to the two Michigan Roads, Toledo and Rock Island. Both classes of the Michigan Southern are in quick demand this afternoon, and Michigan Central is up to 62½@⅞ ₩ cent. The Government Stocks continue steady, with only a limited offering, both holders and buyers seemingly disposed to await further military events in Virginia. The Railway Bonds are in demand and on the rise again. Among the New-York Railway shares Harlem Preferred attracts attention to-day, and the price has suddenly gone up to 38@38½ ₩ cent., partly, it is said, on the extension of the City passenger traffic through Madison-avenue, to which the Common Council have voted the right of way. Both classes of Erie shares are firm and in demand this afternoon. The leading buyers are supposed to be the same as in New-York Central, and influenced by information as to the largely increased Summer traffic in both freight and passengers, and the complete accord, as to rates of business, between the two lines. The whole market at the Second Board, and afterward on the Street, indicated this afternoon enhanced speculation, and compared with yesterday afternoon, prices closed about as follows. Gold, after selling down to 114 ₩ cent., closed at 114¼ ₩ cent. The Government Securities, including 12 months' Certificates, were in demand at the close of the day, and ¼@½ ₩ cent. higher than yesterday:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
N. Y. Central	92⅜	93	Toledo	48⅛	48⅜
Erie	34⅛	35¼	Panama	135	135
Erie Preferred	64⅜	65	Pacific Mail	112⅜	110
Hudson	45⅜	46½	U. S. 6s, 1881	98⅜	98⅞
Harlem Pref'd	36⅜	38	U. S. 7.30 ₩ Ct.	102⅜	102⅝
Mich. Central	61⅜	62⅝	U. S. Notes C. H.	105⅜	105⅜
Illinois Cen.	58⅜	59¼	Missouris	45⅜	46⅜
Mich. Southern	26⅜	27	Tennessees	49⅜	50
Mich. Guarant'd	56⅜	58½	Bills on Lond'n	126	126
Rock Island	64⅛	64⅜	Gold	114⅜	114⅜

The causes of the foregoing advance in Stocks, and the speculative feeling which has sprung up on the Street within a day or two, are assigned, first, to the increasing ease in, and low price of Money, and the prospect of a still further large addition to the volume of Government Currency, the tendency of which is to accumulate in the New-York Banks, and secondly to the improved military situation in Virginia, and the daily indications of active work on one or both lines of the army in that quarter. The popular confidence in the successful prosecution of the War has also very much recovered within the last few days, owing to the new levies of 600,000 men by the Government, and the progress of recruiting under the first call for volunteers.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	99½	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Union	95	People's	[illegible]
Butchers' & Drovers'	115	Nassau	[illegible]
State of New-York	90½	Continental	[illegible]
American Exchange	90½	Commonwealth	80
Bank of the Republic	89	Park	[illegible]
Hanover	78		

And the following for the Railway Shares, which have largely improved over the figures of yesterday, and the demand is firm and quite general:

New-York Cen. 6s	108	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	100	T. H. & Alton 2ds, 8 ₩ c.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subscrip.	100	L. C. & Mil. L. G. bonds	[illegible]
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	103	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	109	Chi. & N. W. firsts	[illegible]
Erie firsts	108	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ac'd	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '64	106	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	25
Erie seconds, '79	107½	Chi. & N. W. int. bds	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	99	Han. & St. Joseph lsts	[illegible]
Erie fourths, '80	90½	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	94	Tol. & Wab. firsts	[illegible]
Buff., N. Y. & E. lsts, '77	87	Tol. & Wabash seconds	64½
Hudson 1sts, '69	107	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch'n firsts	[illegible]
Hudson thirds, '75	92½	Gal. & Chi. lsts	103
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	105½	Gal. & Chi. 1sts, ext'd	103
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c., '69–'72	105½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. n. l. 8 ₩ c. '82	108	Chi. & R. I. firsts	100
Chi. Bu. & Q. 8 ₩ c. lsts	105	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	83	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	77
M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	93½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 3ds	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	85½		

The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $891,232 51, including $64,000 for Customs; payments, $606,239 57; balance, $9,963,679 46.

The City Avenue Railroad Stocks continue in high favor, and most of them are scarce on the market. The Third, Sixth and Eighth stocks are largely above par, and quoted to-day as follows:

Third-avenue Railroad Shares	180 ₩ cent.
Sixth-avenue Railroad Shares	135 ₩ cent.
Eighth-avenue Railroad Shares	150 ₩ cent.

The shares of the Second-avenue have ruled below par, say 70@80 ₩ cent., owing to the temporary suspension of quarterly dividends last year, from the general depression on the breaking out of the war; but these, it is expected, will soon be resumed, after placing the equipment and station property of the Road in the most complete condition. The capital is $650,000. The Funded Debt is $450,000. The finances of the concern are rapidly taking shape for steady quarterly dividends hereafter, like the other Avenue Roads, and the traffic daily improving to a point which will justify liberal returns upon the Stock, besides the prompt payment of interest upon the mortgages. Messrs. WILLIAM and JOHN O'BRIEN are the Financial and Transfer Agents of the Company in Wall-street, besides having a very large personal interest in both Stock and Bonds. We refer to these facts as a matter of interest to buyers of Avenue Railroad Stock, because of the comparatively cheap cost of the Second-avenue shares. The Preferred shares of the Harlem Road (Fourth-avenue) have gone up 2@2½ ₩ cent. to-day, on the confirmation of the right of way through Madison-avenue by the City Councils.

The Bank-Note Reporter, of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, thus notices the new change currency of the Federal Government, and also the U. S. Notes of larger denomination, as a descriptive list:

"The Stamps are fundable into Notes, and the Notes are fundable into 5.20 6 ₩ cent Bond.

Denomination.	Size in Inches.	Vignette.	Color.
5 cents	1⅝ by 2⅝	5c. P. O. stamp	brown
10 cents	1⅝ by 2⅝	10c. P. O. stamp	green
25 cents	1⅞ by 3	Five 5c. P. O. stamps	brown
50 cents	1⅞ by 3	Five 10c. P. O. stamps	green
1 dollar	3 by 7⅜	Chase	black and green
2 dollars	3 by 7⅜	Hamilton	black and green
5 dollars	3 by 7⅜	Figures	black and green
10 dollars	3 by 7⅜	Spread Eagle	black and green
20 dollars	3 by 7⅜	Female's head	black and green
50 dollars	3 by 7⅜	Hamilton	black and green
100 dollars	3 by 7⅜	Eagle flying	black and green
500 dollars	3 by 7⅜	Washington	black and green
1000 dollars	3 by 7⅜	Chase	black and green

Under act of Feb. 25, 1862—5s to 1,000s—$150,000,000; but as long as any portion of the above sixty millions was not redeemed, this issue should be restricted, so that the currency outstanding should not exceed the 150 millions. There is now in circulation, issued under the above acts, 150 millions, say ten millions on hand in the Treasury and various sub-Treasuries. Deducting 10 millions on hand, and 38 millions old Demand Notes that have ceased being used for currency, we find that the people are using 102 millions of Government currency. Under recent acts the Secretary of the Treasury can, and is preparing to issue Stamp currency, under $1, say $35,000,000

Do., of 1s, 2s and 3s	35,000,000
Do., of 5s to 1,000s	[illegible]
and to prepare for use, in case the temporary deposits are drawn out	[illegible]

This gives an entire volume of Government currency of $[illegible],000,000, all of which is virtually and practically fundable into a 6 ₩ cent. 20-year Federal Stock, redeemable, however, at the option of the Government, at any time after 1867."

The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Aug. 2	$159,317,944	$137,112,357	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston, Aug. 4	65,856,720	27,316,402	7,968,702	[illegible]
Phila., Aug. 4	32,517,900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$250,672,673	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,162,[illegible]

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for July were:

1862	[illegible]
1861	50,334 00
Increase	$19,[illegible] 00

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world, if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jeannette and Jeannot—Three Fast Trappers—The Whites and Browns.

WALLACK'S—Paris and Back for Five Pounds—[illegible] O'Connor.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Albinians, Vocalists, and Swiss Bell-Ringers, Afternoon and Evening—Curiosities at All Hours.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from the Army of the Potomac are again important this morning. We have a dispatch dated yesterday, and a letter from our special correspondent dated the day before, giving details of the expedition to Malvern Hill, with the announcement that it is the intention of Gen. McClellan to hold that position. The General proceeded there on Tuesday afternoon, and remained through the night, and Couch's Division was sent up to reinforce Hooker, who had already a considerable force there. It was rumored also that another division was to be sent up on Wednesday morning—a proceeding probably rendered necessary by the movement of a considerable rebel force from Richmond, with the intention of recapturing their lost position. That they entertain such an intention is believed from the reports of deserters and contrabands, who reached headquarters on Wednesday night. At Malvern Hill, however, our forces can have the cooperation of Commodore Wilkes' gunboats, the acquaintance of which the rebels will not care about renewing at short range. Three thousand of our men, exchanged prisoners, arrived from Richmond on Wednesday afternoon. Those fit to do duty were immediately sent to their regiments.

There is no later intelligence from Gen. Pope's army. We have, however, important letters from our special correspondent, giving details of recent movements, including the capture of Orange Court-house, a short distance from Gordonsville.

A brief dispatch is sent to us from Cincinnati, announcing that Gen. Robert McCook has been murdered while riding in his ambulance, in advance of his brigade. He was assassinated by guerrillas.

Two new regiments are to leave Massachusetts for the seat of war on Monday and Tuesday next—the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth. Both have full ranks, and are splendidly equipped.

Official documents just published show that Gen. Negley's orders from Gen. Mitchel, when he advanced on Chattanooga, Tenn., were to threaten the rebel Gen. Adams, and draw Smith into the place, so that the force at Cumberland Gap might be weakened, and that Morgan might then be enabled to occupy the place. In this Gen. Negley was completely successful.

Gov. Salomon, of Wisconsin, has issued a proclamation, establishing a uniform bounty of fifty dollars to each new recruit under the recent call for three hundred thousand volunteers. The sum to be raised is $450,000, which is equally apportioned to each county in the State, on the basis of last year's tax assessment.

An intercepted letter written to his brother by the indomitable Gen. Pillow, expresses great anxiety regarding the fate of the negroes. He fears that the South, in achieving its independence will lose one thousand million dollars worth of slaves, and advises crowding the negroes into the South with the greatest expedition. He also urges his brother to do all he can to make the negroes believe that all of them who fall into Federal hands will be sent to Cuba.

GENERAL NEWS.

Telegrams received in this City yesterday announced the loss of the steamer *Golden Gate*, which left San Francisco on the 21st of July for Panama, with 330 passengers, $1,114,000 in treasure for this City, and $270,000 for England. She was burnt at sea, near Manzanillo, on the coast of Mexico, on the 27th of July, and one hundred and eighty of her passengers and twenty of her crew lost. There appears to be some doubt about the loss of the treasure, as some of the dispatches received express the belief that it might be saved—the ship being beached. Full particulars are delayed by an interruption of telegraphic communication.

A telegram was received in Albany on Wednesday, announcing the death of Col. McLeod Murphy, of the Engineer Regiment, Ex-State Senator. No confirmation of the report has been received.

The Detroit papers publish, by order of Gen. Robertson, lists of absentees from the Second and Third Cavalry, and the Tenth and Fourteenth Infantry Regiments, and the Third Battery. These lists embrace nearly 1,000 names.

The prize brig *Napier*, of Yarmouth, N. S., 150 tons register, arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday in charge of Prizemaster Grafton, of the United States steamer *Mount Vernon*, by which vessel she was captured on the 29th ult., off Wilmington, N. C. She has a cargo of salt, which was obtained at Turk's Island, and when captured was attempting to run into a Southern port. The papers of the brig were placed in the hands of Prize Commissioner Flanders, and the vessel was surrendered to the Marshal.

The cargo of the prize steamer *Florida*, which was captured in St. Andrew's Bay, Florida, early in April, has just been discharged at Queen-street wharf, Philadelphia. It consists of 200 bales of cotton, which, at the price cotton is now selling, will bring a handsome sum. The cotton is to be stored until an order of sale is made. The questions touching the disposition of the vessel are still before the Court, though three months have elapsed since she arrived at Philadelphia. It is said that the difficulty in the way of a decision is the claims made by parties North who had a share in the vessel before her capture or confiscation by the rebels.

The machinery of the sloop-of-war *Juniata*, which has been building for some months at Philadelphia, is so far completed that steam will be raised at the close of the present week. With the machinery in such a state of forwardness there is nothing to delay the speedy completion of the vessel.

Reany, Son & Co., at Chester, Penn., have received a contract from the Government for the construction of an iron gunboat, which is intended more particularly for service in rivers. She will be 236 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 12 feet depth of hold, and will be a side-wheel steamer, with a rudder at each end, similar to the *Miami*, which was built at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The same firm have also contracted to build a set of engines for an iron-clad vessel under construction in this City.

One of the iron gun-carriages for the *New Ironsides* has been sent to Philadelphia, from the Phœnix Iron Works at Trenton, N. J., and the other seven, which are in course of construction there, will be completed by Tuesday. These carriages weigh between seven and eight thousand pounds each, and are to have mounted upon them eleven-inch Dahlgren guns, which weigh 15,000 pounds.

The entire number of sick in hospital at Harrison's Landing, on Aug. 4, was 881.

The receipts of the American Board of Missions for May and June, 1862, fell $17,000 short of those for the corresponding months of 1861, and a note from Rev. S. B. Treat, the Home Secretary, states that the deficiency for July is still greater. Last year the contributions amounted to $50,000, and this year they do not reach half that total.

A terrific storm of wind and rain, thunder and lightning visited Chicago and vicinity on Monday last. Trees were stripped of limbs and leaves, chimneys were toppled over and roofs torn off, and one man lost his life in consequence of a severe blow which he received upon his head from a falling timber.

An immense raft, or rather a series of rafts, containing 2,800,000 feet of lumber, reached Chicago from the upper lakes on Tuesday last. The total cost of towing it down was $3,349.

The sad disaster on the Pacific caused a temporary depression on the Stock Exchange yesterday forenoon, but owing to the general strong tone of the market, prices, except on Pacific Mail Shares, finally closed higher than on Wednesday. Exchange, 126; Gold, 114¼ ℔ cent.

A fair business was transacted in Breadstuffs, yesterday. Prices of Flour opened a shade firmer, but the market closed tamely. Wheat advanced about 2c., and Corn ½c.@1c. ℔ bushel. Provisions were more sought after; Pork and Lard were firmer. Sugars and Rio Coffee were in request, as were also Hay, Hops, Cassia, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky. Cotton, Metals, Hides and Naval Stores were dull and heavy. The Freight engagements were moderate, though rates tended downward.

The Future of Canada—English Insincerity.

The recent debate in the English Parliament on Canadian affairs, an extended report of which may be found on another page, has no parallel in the history of the British Empire. The people of Canada are pointedly told that it is of no sort of consequence to the English Government whether they remain a component part of the Kingdom or not. Now, Canada is one of the largest dependencies of the English Crown. It has cost the mother country many millions of pounds to hold and fortify it. It has cost many millions more to build railroads and canals, and immense bridges, to develop it. It has cost larger sums still to guard it against apprehensions of American cupidity, and to settle international quarrels growing out of the North-eastern boundary, the burning of the steamer *Caroline*, and the capture of the Confederate envoys by Capt. Wilkes. Canada, from having been a poor and sparsely settled Province, has grown to be a respectable and comparatively prosperous country. It has never been of any pecuniary value to the British Government, but now is in a fair way to become so, if the population has intelligence and energy to make available the vast improvements that British wealth has introduced among them. It is just at this moment that English statesmen declare to the world that the retention of Canada is not an object of their desire, and that the people of Canada may assume their independence whenever they think proper to do so.

As we have already observed, a certain school of British statesmen have recommended that the Colonies be encouraged to establish independent Governments. But while this is true of a sect, we are sorry to say we entirely doubt the honesty and candor of these recent and general declarations in Parliament. England is not in the habit of surrendering voluntarily any territory over which her authority has once been established. Witness her seven years' war to retain as Colonies the now independent States of America. And witness her more recent gigantic war to compel India to subjection to British rule.

England has three powerful motives for the perpetuation of her dominion over continents and the sea. The first is, the aggrandizement of the Kingdom among the nations of the earth, by the presence of power, and the exhibition of enormous wealth. The moral effect of great possessions is a positive power, understood by no Government better than by the English. In the second place, the widely extended possessions of England are a convenience and security to her commerce. They afford harbors, dock-yards, coaling stations, light-houses, supply-stations, and the protection of civil and naval officers, to every English ship that spreads its white wings upon the seas; and no other nation has so many in every quarter of the globe. In the third place, the presence of British authority introduces to all the people, where it prevails, goods of English manufacture and trade, on terms most promotive of the interests of the Kingdom. What though the governing of their foreign dependencies brings an annual deficiency to the English exchequer? In the incidental conveniences to commerce and profits to manufactures, the loss is more than made up. If this were not so, why would a practical people so long indulge in the folly of dominion as England has done?

We may safely set down the present exhibition of British indifference to Canada as humbug. We should be glad to see a public meeting held in that Province to accept the independence so graciously offered by the mother country. It would undoubtedly call forth a terrible growl from the British lion. And if the meeting should go a step further, and propose to join the United States on getting fairly clear of the British Government, we know that the growl would swell to a roar of rage. How could the English Government consent to see the Stars and Stripes of the American Union floating over all the costly structures of English pride and power in Canada? Only think for a moment of the *ci-devant* British Provinces under the Morrell Tariff!

The explanation of the late English babble about letting Canada go, we half suspect to be this: The governing classes of that country are in favor of Secession, and, in order to be consistent, they must contend that territorial integrity is of no importance at all when set against the whims of the people, who used to be governed. The Southern States should be suffered to break up the Union, and go by themselves whenever they like. This is the present national sentiment in England. Apply the rule to Canada, and her people must have equal liberty of revolution. This is British gasconade. And, although the cases are wholly unlike, and England might well surrender a foreign province, while the *United States* could not surrender an integral and contiguous State, we need only have the project discussed in Canada of annexation to the United States to find how false are the present pretences of England, and how fiercely she would resist the loss of her Province.

The Burning of the Golden Gate.

The loss of that splendid steamship, the *Golden Gate*, accompanied by the sacrifice of a hundred and eighty lives, falls upon the community, used as it is to the waste of life, as a fearful shock and calamity. The disaster was wholly unexpected. In the Eastern Pacific half the terrors of sea travel are disarmed. In July there are no frightful gales and tremendous seas to imperil the strength of the vessel. Unless the pilot wander from a well-defined course, there are no reefs and shoals where he may be suddenly sunk. So placid and secure has been the journey from San Francisco to Panama, that the voyager has come to regard it as less formidable than the crossing of an inland ferry.

But from the one danger of which no vessel is free, even when its ribs and their coverings are of iron, the boats of the Pacific Steamship Company are not exempt. The *Golden Gate* was burned at sea. Nearly one-fourth of her passengers perished. Upon the Summer waters over which it passed there was every chance to escape, had means of escape been provided, and the loss of life is the measure of the vessel's deficiencies in life-saving apparatus. Herein, as the case stands at present, in the absence of details and explanations, there is a melancholy balance of reprobation due the Company for thus declining to spare from its immense accumulations the means of ensuring the life of every passenger in the event of disaster. The only apology must be that the safeguards against fire were so perfect, that accident seemed impossible. The fact seems to be otherwise. On the books of the underwriters, the *Golden Gate* is marked as deficient in securities against fire. Thus, not only did this opulent corporation, with its relentless monopoly of travel between the West and the East, decline to provide against the chances of the very calamity which has befallen the ship; but, as reckless of life as of property, it supplied inadequate facilities for saving the lives their parsimony imperiled. The million and more of money the Company loses by the fire, is, perhaps, a just judgment for such criminal economy. We speak, we repeat, on the single authority of the megre telegraphic dispatch hurried across the continent. It is sincerely to be hoped the particulars to come hereafter will mitigate the severity of the present verdict.

Union for the Sake of the Union.

President Lincoln did an honor to himself in doing justice to Secretary Stanton, in the brief speech he delivered at the war meeting in Washington, on Wednesday afternoon. He declared that the Secretary of War had, at no time, withheld anything from Gen. McClellan that it was in the President's power to give him. And he further asserted that the supposed quarrel between Stanton and McClellan had less existence between them than between some of those presuming to be their friends.

Secretary Stanton has suffered very much in public estimation, because of his supposed refusal to reinforce Gen. McClellan for the great battles before Richmond. It is now found that he suffered wrongly, and that the President acted justly in refusing to dismiss him in order merely to appease a popular clamor. But the President fails to indicate where lies the blame for the *inability* to reinforce Gen. McClellan. The latter was in the enemy's country, in front of his capital, and opposed by an immense army, daily increasing in numbers.

No just reason has ever been given why recruiting was stopped—no explanation has been made of the discrepancy of 200,000 between the volunteers actually enrolled, and those reported to be enrolled. The Military Committee of the Senate was deceived—the Government was deceived—and the people were deceived. The men were not known to be lacking till Gen. McClellan wanted them and Mr. Stanton did not have them to send.

Perhaps the War Department is not to blame for not knowing how many soldiers it had in the field, and for stopping enlistments at the very time when the organization of a reserve was so necessary. We are glad to find the President giving so hearty an indorsement to the War Secretary; for it is better to have the people confide in all their officers than distrust any, seeing that they will be retained in their places by the President. And whatever errors or omissions may have marked the past, we may safely accept the President's statement of human philosophy, that, "in the selfishness of their natures," our leaders must all desire success; and, desiring it, they will work for it all the more zealously and effectively, perhaps, for having made some mistakes, and seen the unhappy results flowing from them. Let us have, then, the good old motto again, "Union, for the sake of the Union."

Gen. Jackson's Toast.—Gen. Jackson is credited with a terse and happy sentiment that has become familiar as household words in the United States. It is this: "The Federal Union—it must be preserved." It was given as a toast, a great many years ago, at a patriotic entertainment in Washington.

This compact, simple, and yet all-embracing sentence, fit to be the sublime war-cry of a great nation, is almost daily mutilated and diluted by public speakers and the Press. Tammany Hall has been chief in this corruption of the Old Hero's language, by hanging out a rude canvas with a daub of Gen. Jackson, to say: "The Federal Union—it must *and shall* be preserved." And so distinguished a democrat as Robert J. Walker is reported to have said, in a public speech in Washington, the other day, that, "in the words of Gen. Jackson, the Union must and shall be preserved." This is worse, even, than Tammany, in its barbarous rendering of a noble, rotund, mouth and heart-filling sentiment.

We call the country to order, and require a *greater respect to the memory of Old Hickory.* He was not afraid to say "*Federal Union,*" and he said it. He was not a man to multiply words. *If a thing had to be done, he simply said it must be done*, and it always was done. To say it *must* be done, and then add it *shall* be done, is weakness; for it implies that words can add to the moral necessity involved in the word must. *Give us the Old Hero's phrase hereafter, pure and simple.*

Multiply the Incentives.

"A peerage or Westminster Abbey," said Nelson, when he first descried the French fleet at anchor in the Bay of Aboukir. Fate was propitious this time, and the brave Admiral won the title which he bore till the fatal day of Trafalgar. But valued as was the distinction bestowed by his grateful country, it was probably not more highly prized by Nelson than was the simple copper medal, bestowed in acknowledgement of surpassing courage and devotion, by certain sailors and marines who helped to win the Battle of the Nile. Prize money is a capital thing in its way, and few honest tars object to receiving it; but the indestructible token of a nation's gratitude, which they may carry through life, and bequeath to their children, is a prize which money cannot buy, and which, to some natures, is the more powerful incentive. It is a silent but perpetual witness in favor of the character and worth of the wearer; and long after the prize money is scattered to the winds, its appeal has gained aid and asylum for the veteran, when decrepid age has left him no other resource.

In times of military exigency, it is sensible to adopt every stimulus to patriotic ardor which reason and history approve as likely to promote the end. Different natures are actuated by various and sometimes opposite considerations. Some are fond of money, some of glory, and some would esteem inestimably above either, such a symbol of national regard as a Nile medal or a Cross of the Legion of Honor. Promotion from the ranks has, without doubt, an excellent effect; but, even if pushed to an extreme in special instances, it can only apply to a very small fraction of the deserving. There are cases where a particular regiment or company, by a well-timed and heroic exhibition of courage, may win a battle, save an army, or carry a tremendous hostile position. It would, probably, be unreasonable and unwise, if not impossible, to make commissioned officers of *all* who have aided in the achievement; but there would be no impropriety in bestowing upon hundreds a sign of life-long consideration and honor, in the form of a Washington Cross.

The title appears to us the most appropriate that could be devised, and it is the one of all others which would be satisfactory to the American people. The "Victoria Cross" is of plain bronze, and bears the inscription, "For Valor," the words being selected for the sensible reason that they express in the fewest possible number of letters the sentiment to be conveyed. While avoiding a servile imitation, something similar to this in form and spirit would, perhaps, be most convenient and acceptable. To commemorate highly-important battles, or other preëminently significant events of the war, medals should also be struck, and copies be conferred upon the bravest and most distinguished of the participators. Such has been the custom of great nations—republics as well as kingdoms—from the remotest antiquity, and no one has ever questioned the salutary effect.

Now that we are on the eve of most important events, and now that the army is to be so largely augmented, the step we suggest may be very happily carried into effect. Everything is important which helps to kindle in our troops the spirit of generous emulation. The simplest decoration, the reward of a single noble action, will add wonderfully to individual self-respect, and stimulate wholesomely the sense of responsibility. It will be congenial, also, to the democratic spirit of our armies, that a private soldier is not ineligible to a distinction which even Generals may be proud to wear. By all means, let us have a Washington Cross.

State Rights and Negro Regiments.—The *Tribune* shouts "Eureka" over a startling discovery it has just made. It has found out an ingenious solution of the problem of employing negro regiments. "State Rights" is the Open Sesame that is to unlock the desperate puzzle. Gov. Sprague has called for a negro regiment, as part of the quota of Rhode Island. The Constitution and laws of Rhode Island treat whites and blacks alike, entitling the latter to vote on the same terms as the former; and therefore, it argues, "Rhode Island has a clear *right* to the service of all, whenever their service is needed." From these premises the *Tribune* proceeds thus to expatiate:

> "State Rights afford an easy solution for the whole difficulty with respect to arming negroes. Some States do not regard their black residents as citizens, nor admit them to political rights. This is entirely their own affair, with which, so long as they discharge loyally their Federal obligations, other States have simply nothing to do. Some States pursue the opposite course, as it is their perfect right to do. If the Federal Government calls on the States for soldiers, each will respond—as in the Revolution—according to the genius of its own institutions and laws. The Federal Government will take from each such soldiers as it has to give, 'asking no questions for conscience sake.' And thus, in our complex but admirable Federal system, as in that of the universe, 'all Nature's difference makes all Nature's peace.'"

Now, we submit it is rather hard on the great heresy to be thus alternately cuffed and caressed. Our cotemporary has often enough whipped the devil of State Rights round the stump, and now, when it thinks he can do it some service, it falls to hugging him most affectionately. With characteristic blindness, however, it fails to see that its new auxiliary does not help it in the least. The doctrine finds precisely the same checks here that it does elsewhere when coming into conflict with the National sovereignty. Gov. Sprague has a perfect right to "raise" a negro regiment, or a score of them. But the President of the United States, who is Commander-in-Chief of all the military forces, has an equal right *to refuse to receive them.* Not a regiment, or an individual of any complexion whatever, has part or lot in the business of fighting until it or he has passed through the regular process of being mustered into the service of the United States. The present policy *of the President is clean and clear against the employment of blacks as soldiers; and so long* as he remains in this mind no negroes *will* be mustered into service, though a hundred *regiments were pressing to get in.* We believe Gov. Sprague is a man of too much practical good sense, not to say hearty patriotism, to waste time and effort—which are both now so precious—in a business that, in the present aspect of affairs, is necessarily utterly fruitless.

The Trade of England as Affected by the Rebellion.

We have received our usual early copy of the Annual Report of the British Board of Trade, which will be found very suggestive at the present moment. One of the most striking features of this report is, that while the British exports have been enormously diminished, the imports, especially from this country, have been much increased. The value of the manufactured products which England sent abroad in 1861, was nearly eleven million sterling less than were exported in the preceding year. Of this serious decrease, more than nine-tenths was due to the falling off in the trade with the United States. For, in 1860, the total value of the British products entered at our ports, amounted to twenty-one and a half millions, while last year it declined to nine millions, showing a diminution of upwards of twelve million, or nearly sixty per cent.

It is worthy of note that the only British product to which this imperious law of decrease did not extend was coal. This exemption is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that in England the supply of this article is unlimited, while the price is extremely low, and the freight small, so that, from the exigencies of steam-frighates, iron rams and cuirassed ships of war, the trade in coal is stimulated rather than depressed by the operations of modern warfare. In the exports of cottons, linens, woolens and metals, the largest proportional amount of diminution is found. The reshipment from British ports of foreign and colonial produce was almost as great as usual, a fact which, as the Commissioners suggest, may in part be accounted for by the trade having been turned aside from its natural course through the fear of capture on the high seas. Hence the owners of much foreign and colonial produce intended for America, thought it conducive to the safety of their cargoes to go to the additional expense of sending them to England in the first instance, and then forwarding the goods to their destination in British vessels, so as to secure the protection of a neutral flag.

But if under the operation of these and other causes Great Britain exported £12,000,000 sterling less than usual to this country, her necessities compelled her to import from us several millions more than usual. In 1860, the imports from the United States into England were less than £45,000,000 sterling. Last year, however, they rose to more than £49,000,000, of which nearly £22,000,000 was derived from the North, and about £27,000,000 from the South.

Such disproportion between the imports and exports must of necessity have disturbed the balance of trade. Accordingly, we find that throughout the year we were the creditor nation of the world. The exchanges ruled in our favor. There was a check to the usual steady flow to Europe of bullion, which is one of our chief national products. And instead of remitting £4,700,000 in gold and silver, as we did in 1860, we were able to send only £86,000 last year. And on the other hand, instead of receiving only £1,200,000 from England, we took no less than £7,300,000. Thus we had a balance on our trade with England of upward of ten millions of bullion. The importance of such results of our last year's foreign trade in strengthening the financial position of this country to meet the exigencies of the present war, it is impossible to over-estimate.

Although, however, England imported last year so much larger an aggregate of our products than usual, it is obvious that there must have been a large falling off under the head of cotton. The diminution of the cotton imports from this country alone amounted to 2,846,240 cwts. This statement, however, comprehends the transactions of the whole year, and as the Commissioners are careful to point out the aggregate returns of the year, offer no basis whatever for any theories or conclusions as to the future prospects of the trade. For the entire crop of 1860 had been shipped before the commencement of the blockade, and the apprehension of impending troubles tended to produce greater activity than usual in sending the crop forward. It is, therefore, to the returns of the second half of the year that we must look for the facts which will aid us in estimating the prospects of the trade. For the transactions of the first four months do not fall short of those of 1860 in any material degree. In May and June, however, the incipient paralysis of the trade was discernible, and there was a diminished activity, while in 1860 the month of June showed the greatest amount of business. From July to November, we observe a gradual falling off. Still, the July imports of last year were higher than those of 1860, and the comparative declension was not very great till the three closing months of the year. The imports during these months were as follows:

	1860.	1861.
	Cwt.	Cwt.
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]

In connection with the portion of the report from which we have derived these somewhat gloomy and unsatisfactory statistics, the Commissioners have prepared an elaborate statement of the various sources from which England has derived her supplies of cotton for the past year, with the quantities supplied by each country on the list. From this table it appears that of the total supply of 11,223,078 cwt., the Southern States produced 6,746,422 cwt.; the Northern States 570,581 cwt.; India 3,295,-904 cwt.; Egypt 365,106 cwt.; and Brazil 154,-878 cwt. Smaller quantities were collected from all parts of the world, as under the stimulus of high prices the accumulated stock of almost every country and colony were made tributary to the necessities of the cotton trade of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Thus it happens that such countries as Sweden, Holland and Belgium are found on the list. To similar causes we may probably attribute the fact that a few cotton-producing countries, such as Africa, Demarara, Hayti, New-Granada and Peru, supplied quantities exceeding 1,000 cwt. There is also evidence that in the case of the European countries, very little of the amount exported was of their own growth, as Turkey sent only 561 cwt. Nor was much more encouragement to be derived from the yield of those countries which have been so much talked of as likely to furnish immense supplies of cotton. Of those whose crops are represented in the Great Exhibition, Natal sent only 14 cwt., New South Wales 9 cwt., and the Argentine States, 81 cwt. Turning to another of our American staples, we note, under the head of tobacco, an increased import of more than a million pounds as compared with 1860, but the country of growth is not specified. The consumption of tobacco shows a diminution of about two per cent. As, however, the quantity was still above that of any previous year, except 1860, the falling off is attributed not to evasion of the revenue laws, but to numerous other obvious contingencies, among which will, of course, be the depressed state of trade, and the impoverishment of large multitudes of the operative classes. Such, then, is a general sketch of the chief items on both sides of the balance-sheet of Mr. Bull's commerce for the past year. A considerable decrease of the exports of the United Kingdom has for the first time in many years been consentaneous with a greatly increased demand for foreign products.

As to the causes of this diminution the Commissioners seem to be somewhat perplexed. In one part of the report they state that the whole of it may fairly be attributed to "the effects of the American war, and to the operation of the prohibitory policy introduced by the Morrill Tariff." But, as if sensible that this vague expression of opinion required some modification, they afterward suggest other causes, and admit that "it is difficult to estimate how much of the loss is to be attributed to the doubts of American solvency, and to the blockade of the Southern ports." We have no doubt that both these last-named causes, especially the former, were actively efficient in producing a decline in trade which has proved as disastrous to England as it has been inconvenient to us. Those British journals, therefore, which, like the London *Times* and its imitators, have exerted themselves to fan the flames of international discord, and, while irritating the minds of the American Nation, have tried to destroy British confidence in our honesty, solvency and good faith, may have the consolation of reflecting, that, like treacherous or maladroit allies, they have done harm where they little meant it, and by injuring British commerce, have aimed their unpatriotic blow at the very vitals of their country, when they supposed they were acting in its defence and for its benefit. With regard to the effect attributable to the blockade, it has been shown that, while during the third quarter of the year the Southern trade was diminished considerably, it became almost extinct in the fourth. From this fact alone we find sufficient proof, were we not overwhelmed with evidence already, that during the closing three months of the fiscal year, our blockade was complete, and the Southern ports fairly closed.

The Period of Quiet.—The present is a moment of great quietude all over the field of military operations. Doubtless, if the rebel leaders intend to attack any of our armies, or to attempt an advance anywhere, they will do it soon. They have got the news before now that by the 15th of this month, or shortly thereafter, the three hundred thousand three-years' troops will be in the field, and about the same time the three hundred thousand nine-months' men—a grand army six hundred thousand strong—will have been enlisted. It cannot be that they are waiting till we get our full million of soldiers all under arms before they try the issue of battle. That will certainly be at least twice the number of men that Jeff. Davis has in his service. They know that while at present their army may outnumber ours, by the end of this month ours will vastly outnumber theirs. In Virginia alone we shall probably concentrate a half million men, before September. They know that now is the most favorable opportunity they will ever have to make a bold and desperate stroke at McClellan, or at Pope, or at Washington. There are signs that they are again preparing to attack Gen. McClellan; and the telegraph this morning announces that they are advancing in force toward Malvern Hill, which our troops occupied on Tuesday last, and which it is said to be the intention of Gen. McClellan to hold. We are glad to learn that Gen. McClellan's position has been greatly strengthened, that he can be aided by the gunboats and mortar fleet, and that, though the rebels may think this is our weakest time, we may yet be much stronger than they know of.

Police for Soldiers.—It will be noticed that the Metropolitan Police force has been invited by the President of the Police Board to volunteer for the military service of their country. We think that those who do not enlist themselves, should, like the employes of the City Post-office, be required to furnish at least one recruit for the army. The Police force comprises twenty-three hundred able-bodied men in the prime of life; and, if each of those men who does not enlist himself were to furnish a substitute, it would give us at once three regiments of 750 men each. The volunteering closes next week, and there must be no time lost.

Fire at Olean, N. Y.

Olean, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 7.

The large three-story building, occupied by the Olean House, and three other buildings, consisting of stores, offices, &c., were destroyed by fire last night. There was great loss of property by the sad [illegible]. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is well insured.

The United States Hospital at Newark.

Newark, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 7.

Additional and extensive buildings have been leased to the United States Hospital located here, which has been constituted the medical headquarters of the Middle Department.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

Interesting Debate in Parliament on Canadian Affairs.

CANADA ENCOURAGED TO SECEDE.

THE LONDON TIMES AGAIN PROPHETIC.

Volunteering Pronounced a Failure and Drafting not to be Thought of.

MR. COBDEN ON THE COTTON PROSPECTS.

French Intervention Projects at a Stand-Still.

Latest Aspects of the Mexican Question.

The *Arabia*, from Liverpool, July 26, arrived yesterday, bringing our files and correspondence up to that date. We have already published a full summary of the general news; but there are some matters of sufficient importance to deserve more detailed notice.

PARIS ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Intervention Project at a Stand Still—The Meddlers Hushed Up—Preoccupation of France in the East, Mexico and Europe—The Mexican Programme—French Opposition to the Expedition—Confederate Naval Officers Abroad—Rebel Trade Between Europe and Nassau.

[illegible] Paris, Friday, July 25, 1862.

There are many reasons for believing that, notwithstanding the assertions of the journals, or rather of certain journals, to the contrary, no negotiations, no movements of any kind, are going on in the Cabinets of Europe having in view an intervention in American affairs. It has been generally recognized that neither mediation nor intervention would be accepted, and that neither would cure the commercial ills Europe is now suffering from; so that, however strong may be the desire to see the war terminated, that result will not be attempted by the European States. The alarms which are so frequently sounded on this subject proceed from writers who know but little of the merits of the question, and who see only two facts: the suffering of the people, and the desire of the Governments that the struggle should come to an end. They see clearly the European, *but have no knowledge whatever of the American side of the question.* It is not strange, therefore, that these alarms should be so frequently sounded.

Since the repulse of the Union army before Richmond, we hear and read so much against the North that it is with difficulty we stem the current; and for this we are indebted mainly to the English journals, and in a less degree to the *Courrier des Etats Unis.* As I have already told you, the tone of the Secession Press here has moderated of late, *no doubt as the result of an order from the Ministry to that effect,* but this moderation only extends to the original matter in the journals, and does not prevent them from copying all the brutalities and falsehoods of the London *Times,* and other secession papers, so that, for a fortnight past, we have been overwhelmed with this sort of thing; but we know that the world admires success, and that so soon as the Union army resumes its march again we shall have less of the exaggerations of these croakers.

The hopes expressed in England and the fears expressed in the United States that France intends to interfere between the North and South, *have not, however, a shadow of a chance of realization,* unless such an intervention is brought about by some collateral question, such as that of Mexico. France has enough on her hands just now in Europe and Mexico to occupy her serious attention, without interfering in the United States in a question to which she is an entire stranger, and in which she has nothing to gain and everything to lose. She is obliged to send soldiers to China—a considerable number have just left; notwithstanding the peace just signed with Cochin China, a strong garrison must be left to protect the three provinces she has taken from that Power; Garibaldi is threatening the French at Rome and the Austrians on the Dalmatian coast, both points of danger for the peace of Europe; a bloody and protracted war is being waged in Montenegro, which is watched with great interest by all the European Powers, while in Servia events are transpiring which bring up the eternal Eastern question and require the intervention of the Western Powers of Europe. Lastly, France has engaged in an expedition to Mexico which is going to consume enormously more of men, money and time than she had counted on, and much more than she can spare, either in view of the condition of her Treasury, or of the benefits to be derived from the expedition. There is, therefore, really no danger of a French intervention.

The Mexican expedition will be carried to twenty-eight or thirty thousand men. It is generally believed that, as regards the policy to be adopted, after the army is firmly established at the capital, there will be a return to the monarchical programme and to a complete revolution of the institutions and political condition of the country. But the Emperor changes his home and foreign policy daily and as circumstances suggest, he will probably do the same in Mexico. [illegible] all we have to do is to wait and watch. [illegible] the American Government develops its power on land and sea, the less will [illegible] penetrate into the institutions and politics of Mexico.

The policy of the Emperor in Mexico, as it is understood at this moment, is heartily condemned by the great majority of the intelligent men of France; and were it not that the army has a defeat to wipe out and an affront to revenge, the opposition to the expedition would be much more vigorous and marked. As it is, but few are willing to deny to the army the pleasure, or rather the obligation, of taking revenge on the army of Zaragoza; and that once done, it would not be strange to see the Emperor soften down and materially modify the programme which now seems uppermost.

The number of Confederate naval officers abroad is very considerable, and daily increasing. These gentlemen, it appears, find no difficulty in escaping in small craft to Cuba or to Nassau, for it is much easier running out than in. These gentlemen are engaged for the most part in the contraband trade between England and Nassau, and Nassau and the American Coast. To the English island goods are carried in large vessels, and from there to the Southern Coast in small vessels. An Englishman was heard to boast, the other day, that of five steamers he owned in the contraband trade with the Southern States, he had lost but one by seizure, and he could afford that loss, for he had gained a fortune with the others. Something like forty steamers are engaged in this trade to Nassau, only a few of which attempt to run the blockade, the most of them distributing their cargoes to the smaller vessels in waiting at the island. According to the testimony of the Southern officers who arrive here, the business of the island of Nassau has acquired dimensions never dreamed of by the residents, and very many of them are rapidly acquiring fortunes.

Notwithstanding the defeat at Richmond, the Southern people still say that Scott and McClellan, who, they believe, work together, are the two great and only geniuses in the Union army. I give you their testimony for what it is worth.

MALAKOFF.

DEBATE ON THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th inst., Mr. Adderley wished, before the Secretary for War rose to reply to the question that had been put to him, to make a few observations upon a most important subject. It was most desirable that Parliament should not separate without some distinct statement being made of the intentions of the Government as to the defence of Canada. It was their right and duty, as it was the right and interest of the Canadians, to know what were the intentions of the Government in view of the possible if not probable dangers of the approaching Winter. *In the first place, he would wish to know whether the Government considered that Canada was exposed to any danger.* If not, why were 12,000 British troops retained in that colony; and if there was danger, to what did they look for defence against that danger? The noble lord at the head of the Government had urged upon the House the duty of protecting the country against invasion, but irrespective of Canada, which was more vulnerable, he had not urged any precautions either in this country or in the colony. At the commencement of last Winter, 12,000 British troops were sent out in great haste to meet an apprehended danger, and to enable Canada to prepare her means for self-defence. There was no Quixotic intention to defend Canada by means of forces sent from this country, nor to exempt the Canadians from military service; but the aid was sent to assist and to encourage them in preparing their own means of defence. *As matters stood, we were in a most critical position with regard to Canada. It was an utter impossibility to defend the colony with twelve thousand British troops. If invasion came, the loss of Canada was absolutely certain, and that was not all.* We should lose our troops, should bring upon ourselves disgrace and disaster, and then involve the country, on a point of honor, in a hopeless war. (Hear.) What was the other course open? That which Earl Grey recommended the other day in another place, namely: that not a moment should be lost in causing the Canadian Parliament distinctly to understand that it must reconsider the measures of internal defence, making more valid preparation, or before Winter every man of the 12,000 British troops should return to England. The present state of things could only last, he believed, till the first trial came; and if an emergency occurred, then Canada would be inevitably lost to this country. If no emergency occurred, then the connection might last in mutual deception for some time; but whenever the trial came, the separation of Canada from this country was inevitable, and would, if Ministers only chose to trust to the chapter of accidents for the crisis, be then attended with disastrous consequences. He therefore called on the noble lord at the head of the Government to state what were his intentions. Let the noble lord treat the case in a dignified way, and if the loss of Canada was not to be cared for, let the Canadians know that in time, so that amicable arrangements might be made on both sides for the interests of Canada and for the honor of this country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Roebuck—The first thing we have to consider is, what is the feeling of the people of Canada with respect to England? *My opinion is that the people of Canada have been led to believe that we consider them of such wonderful importance that we shall undertake any expense to maintain dominion over them.* (Hear, hear.) What I want them to understand, and what I want our Government to make them understand, *is that we do not care one farthing about the adherence of Canada to England.* (Hear, hear.) We have never drawn from our Colonies anything like tribute. Other nations do at this moment derive tribute from their Colonies, but we have never done so. The only chance of benefit we ever expected from our Colonies was perfect freedom of trade. What has Canada done in that matter? The Canadians have laid 30 per cent. upon the introduction of all English manufactures into their country, thereby following the bad example of their friends on the other side of the St. Lawrence. (Hear, hear.) I want them clearly to understand that England has no benefit from her connection with them, and if we maintain, not our dominion, but their independence, *it is for their advantage and not for ours.* (Hear, hear.) There is nobody in this country who is in a position to speak with more freedom than myself with respect to Canada. Many years of my life were spent in that country. I have intimate relations with it now; but, though I do not love Canada less, I love England more; and my opinion is, that if to-morrow we were to get rid of Canada, England would not lose a single farthing of benefit. (Hear, hear.) But the case of Canada would be very different. When the honorable and gallant member for Westminster says *that the United States cannot overrun Canada, I must say that I think he has studied history to very little purpose, if that be his real opinion. I quite agree with the noble Lord in another place, who said that, if the Federal Government were victorious to-morrow, they would turn round upon England, and the first thing they would do would be to pour their armies over the St. Lawrence into Canada; while if they were to be defeated in their struggle with the South, out of mere vengeance, they would do the same thing.* (Hear, hear.) What would be the consequence? Canada, ceasing to be what she is now—a powerful and independent people, governing themselves, doing exactly as they like with their own, would be under the dominion of an overbearing and overpowering democracy. (Hear.) She would be one among what were once thirty-seven United States. Her people would have one or *two votes in the American Senate; whereas now they* govern themselves—for England has given up dominion over them, and all we do is to send our soldiers—those red-coats whom the Mayor of Montreal talks about—to protect their independence. (Hear, hear.) *I want the Canadians clearly to understand that England would not be sorry to see them depart from her to-morrow.* (Hear, hear.) *They do us no good, at least not more than New-York; they do not receive our manufactures and they treat us like aliens.* (Hear, hear.) We have been told that the House of Commons should not dictate to the Parliament of Canada. Do we ever dictate now? I have stood up in my place against the dictation of this House to the people of Canada, but that system has been abandoned long ago. The very veto of the Crown is entirely ignored, and that which we ought to have done—viz., protect the manufacturing interests of England—we have ceased to do. I say, therefore, we are now bound to look after the interests of our constituents, and I shall be the very last man to lay one farthing of expense upon the poor people of Sheffield, in order to maintain the independence of the rich people of Canada. (Cheers.)

Sir G. C. Lewis—It is true, as my honorable and gallant friend (Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans) stated, that at present they do not anticipate any immediate danger of invasion, nor do Her Majesty's Government think, looking to the state of the contest between the North and South—looking to the manner in which the affair of the *Trent* was treated by the Government of the United States—looking generally to the condition of affairs in that country, *that there is any immediate probability, under any circumstances, of the rupture of pacific relations with the United States.* The Government of the United States must be well aware that an invasion of Canada is not merely an invasion of Canada; it is a war with England, (hear, hear,) and, of course, if the United States were to seek a war with England, and originate a ground of dispute, and invade British territory, they would look forward to interference with the Southern blockade by the British fleet, the relief of the blockade, and the entire reverse of much of the state of things with the South which now exists. Giving them credit for ordinary prudence, under trying and difficult circumstances, nothing at present seems more unlikely than that the United States should voluntarily originate a war with so powerful a nation as England, and one possessing so effective and disposable a fleet. Well, under these circumstances, even, although the Canadian Government, contrary to our expectations, contrary to our wishes, contrary to the policy which Lord Monck, the Governor, has expressed, and which has been admitted by the people of Canada, have not made those efforts which they ought to have made for strengthening their militia, still, Her Majesty's Government do not think that any ground exists for regretting having sent out reinforcements to Canada. The right honorable gentleman proposes a penal withdrawal of our troops from Canada—that is, we are to say to Canada, "Because you have not established a sufficient militia for the protection of your frontier, we will withdraw our troops and leave your frontier wholly undefended." Is that a dignified and reasonable course for England to adopt toward Canada? I confess I can hardly conceive anything more unworthy of the Legislature of this country, or of the Government of this country, than such a vindictive proceeding. (Hear, hear.) I have already said that I think, under existing circumstances in the United States, there is little probability of an immediate invasion of Canada, and I will only suggest to the House, that although it is an unquestionable and lamentable fact that great irritation exists on the part of the people of the Northern States against England—an irritation which, I may say, was as undeserved by the course which the Government have pursued towards the United States, (hear, hear,) as it was wholly unexpected—yet that irritation *has been mainly caused by the recognition of the Southern States as a belligerent Power.* There may have been minor causes of irritation, but undoubtedly the main cause of the irritation that has existed has been the recognition by this country of the Southern States as a belligerent Power. I cannot but think, as this contest proceeds, that the people of the Northern States, notwithstanding the excitement and the disappointment which the course of events may produce, must see, upon reflection, that England had, in fact, no other alternative than that which she adopted. It was necessary for Her Majesty's Government to consider not only the feelings of the country, but also the international relations that are created by the existence of a great war. If the people of the Southern States had been regarded as rebels, their ships fitted out as privateers must have been treated as pirates by England; and it was only by recognizing the South in its real character of a belligerent that insoluble difficulties connected with the law of nations have been avoided. And really, Sir, I can hardly understand why the Northern States should so much resent the recognition of the belligerency of the Southern States, when I remember that, according to their own repeated declarations, they have an army of between 600,000 and 700,000 men on foot; and that after the recent battle near Richmond, the President has made an appeal for an addition of 300,000 men to that large force. (Hear, hear.) The mere statement of these numbers is surely sufficient to prove that the Power against which all these mighty preparations are made at least deserves the name of a belligerent Power. (Hear.) It is impossible to consider that they can be correctly designated as a mere accidental casual agglomeration of rebels. The resistance to the authority of the United States has acquired a firmness, a compactness and a consistency which justly entitle the persons composing it to the name of a belligerent Power. I cannot, therefore, but think that, taking all these very obvious circumstances into consideration, the Northern States will see that the only important step with reference to this matter taken by England was not only justifiable, but inevitable. (Hear, hear.) Before I sit down I will only make one allusion to the remarks of my honorable and learned friend upon our future relations with Canada. I, for one, can only say *that I look forward without apprehension—and, I may add, without regret—to the time when Canada might become an independent State*—(hear, hear;) but I think it behooves England not to cast Canada loose, or send her adrift before she has acquired sufficient strength to assert her own independence. (Hear, hear.) We should not, by any acts of momentary irritation or ill humor which *might throw her into the arms of the United States,* place her in a position in which she would become annexed to a Power involved in a serious contest, and which has lately added millions to its national debt.

Mr. Disraeli would be sorry to anticipate the arrival of the time when the connection between Canada and this country should terminate. There was no doubt, however, that the relations between the self-governing colonies and the mother country were becoming daily less satisfactory, but he did not see how we could summarily hasten and adopt any remedy for evils which were in a great degree the result of our own eagerness in conceding, after obstinately resisting, their independence. (Hear, hear.) We must rather trust to the spirit and sense of the inhabitants, and in a large measure to the character, talents, and resources of the Governors whom we sent out to them. In this particular the fault of the Government was that they had not been thoughtful on the subject of training Canada to independence. On the contrary, they had not trusted sufficiently to the resources and energies of the colonists, but had rather unnecessarily anticipated those duties which the Canadians themselves would have been ready to perform. Their interference in June last year, when they sent 3,000 men to Canada, was an intimation to the Canadians that we were ready to undertake a monopoly of their defence. It damped their ardor, and led to the unfortunate state of circumstances that now prevailed. (Hear, hear.) He regarded our colonial empire as one conducive to our strength. He could not measure its advantages by the commercial profits, or even the military force, which, in an emergency, we might derive from such a connection; but the very fact that we belonged to a vast empire, which was founded on those principles of freedom and equality which were necessary to the prosperity of such an empire, was itself a source of strength to this country, in the elevation which it gave to the character of our countrymen, and the influence it exercised on the councils of Europe and the course of human events. (Hear, hear.) He did not despair that our present relations with Canada might be modified, and affairs there assume a more satisfactory aspect. (Cheers.)

Lord Palmerston—I agree rather with the right honorable gentleman who has just spoken, than with the right honorable gentleman the member for North Staffordshire, in the view he takes with respect to the connection subsisting between the mother country and her colonial dependencies. With the former, I quite concur in thinking that we should look upon the colonies as part and parcel of the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) Our fellow-subjects, when they remove from this country, do not cease to be our fellow-subjects; their spirit is the same as ours; their interests should be our interests; we should be to each one another a source of mutual honor and mutual strength. (Hear, hear.) *I regret very much that, owing to circumstances which, it appears, will happen in countries possessing free institutions, local questions have resulted in the refusal on the part of the Canadian Legislature to make adequate provision for the defence of the colony.* Generally speaking, it may be said that we are proud of the conduct and bearing of our Canadian fellow-subjects; but on the present occasion, I certainly feel no such sentiment. It is, I think, but little to their credit that they should allow party considerations to exercise such an influence over them as to cause them to refuse to make many provision for their defence in case of need. (Hear, hear.) I cannot at the same time concur with the right honorable gentleman opposite in ascribing that result to the measure which we took in the Summer of last year, in sending out three thousand men to Canada; nor can I agree with him in regarding that step as an indication on our part that the mother country meant to undertake a monopoly of the defence of the colony. The defence must surely be a very easy and trifling matter, if 3,000 men could be considered as sufficient to give us a monopoly of it, in opposition to all the dangers to which Canada may be exposed. I think we judged rightly in sending out the force in question. The garrisons in our North American provinces were at the time greatly reduced in consequence of the demands arising out of the Crimean war. They were much lower than they had been before that war, and, looking to the position of the United States, and to the civil war which had broken out, in that quarter, we, in my opinion, took a wise and proper precaution in sending some amount of reinforcement to those garrisons, even although there might be no apprehension of immediate danger so far as Canada was concerned.

I am glad this discussion has been raised, because it has enabled the Secretary of State for War to make a statement which must satisfy the Canadians that, unless they choose to make those exertions which it is becoming in them to make for their own defence; *which it is their duty to themselves to make;* which any people worthy of the name of men would make, (hear, hear)—unless they mean to fall into a state of apathy, and betray a want of spirit which would be disgraceful to the race to which they belong—*we have done as much for them as we intend to do, and that it rests with them to do the remainder.* That they are able, if they choose, to do what is needful, nobody can doubt; because they have men in number and spirit sufficient to resist any attack which may be made upon them. (Hear, hear.) I think we have done neither too much nor too little. *We do not intend either to recall the troops now in Canada, or to send any additional men there,* for we cannot but believe that when the factious conflict which has taken place in Canada is over, and has resulted in the establishment of some government likely to be permanent, the spirit of the people will urge their representatives to make more ample, more satisfactory, and more worthy provision for the defence of their country in case of danger. (Cheers.)

Cobden on the Cotton Question.

In the House of Commons, on the 23d ult., Mr. Cobden made a speech on the Relief bill, in the course of which he said:

"The present dearth of cotton and paralysis of industry have not arisen from any natural causes, and this is the reason why you have so much difficulty in dealing with them. If the want of cotton were occasioned by the fact that the Southern States of America had been suddenly visited by a blight, like that, for instance, which destroyed the vines in Madeira, then other countries, seeing that no more cotton was to be expected from that district, would be immediately tempted by the promise of high prices to supply the demand. If, again, there had been a servile war in America—an insurrection of the negroes—which threatened to put an end to the cultivation of cotton, that would have insured its own remedy according to the ordinary principles of political economy, for cotton would immediately have been grown in other parts of the world. But this calamity has befallen us from a totally different cause. Two countries are at war. I call them two countries, because as belligerents they are so—(loud cries of "Hear")—and one of these belligerents has imposed a blockade upon the other. Such a system of warfare may have been very well suited to the middle ages, but it is totally unsuited to an age which is governed by the principles of political economy, and it is England more than any other country in the world which has perpetuated that absurd system of warfare. However, these remarks only enable us fully to understand the position in which we are placed. At this moment you have in America, subjected to blockade, from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bales of cotton, *because I hold that very little of it has been absolutely destroyed.* This was intended for last year's supply, and besides this you have 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 bales now growing, the greater part of which was intended for this country. (Hear, hear.) Now, that quantity of cotton hanging over the market paralyzes all operations, and prevents any natural remedy being applied to cure this state of things. If it were anything but an extraordinary and unnatural cause which had produced this collapse in Lancashire,—if, for instance, there were a failure in the coal or iron of this country, so that the manufacture were likely to cease to be carried on, then you might obtain a natural remedy, and might apply the principles of [illegible] even with charity and mercy to the people concerned. You might tell them, as they had no employment, to disperse over the land and find occupation elsewhere, because it was evident they would no longer find employment where they were. But that is not the case in the present instance. There is all the necessary fixed capital—the machinery—in the cotton manufacturing districts, and there exists also a set of manufacturers who will employ the population when they get the raw material, *and I believe that the raw material will come, but whether in six months or twelve months it is impossible to say.* I do not believe that the cotton in America is destroyed, but *I believe it will find its way to England;* and it is because other people believe the same that the trade is in this state of paralysis."

The Times on the Prophetic Tripod Again.

From the London Times, July 26.

We must do the New-York Press the justice to say, that, so far as we have seen, it treats the disasters of the Federals with sufficient fairness. Though, to a certain extent, echoing the mendacious bulletins of the Government and the pompous addresses of Gen. McClellan, it is still independent enough, and honest enough to let the country understand the whole truth. While Falstaff and Bobadil describe their exploits, the newspaper correspondents quietly explain matters in a manner that has filled the Northern cities with consternation. Since these battles, hardly a single prediction has been hazarded of the ultimate conquest of the South. Exhortations to perseverance, to send reinforcements, to deliver the Federal army from its difficulties, to avenge the dishonor of its flag by a triumphant entry into Richmond, have, of course, been plentiful, but, as to anything further, there is a dead and most portentous silence. In fact, it is felt that the defeat of McClellan's army has changed everything. But a fortnight before, a vast and well-provided force was investing the capital city of the South, defended, as it was thought, only by a few surviving regiments. All was joy and ignorant confidence. Now the truth is revealed. A whole population is seen to have risen in arms; enthusiasm and devotion have made good all deficiencies; Generals of consummate skill are at the head of a soldiery of fanatical courage, and an army equal to the greatest of those with which European rulers make war guards the frontier of the Confederacy, after having crushed the main force of the invaders. The Northerners, though they have shown themselves more liable to delusion than any one could have believed of such a people, are not fools; and, in spite of the boasting and lying of their Government, they are receiving the conviction that such a people as the Confederates can never be subjugated. If it were a war for a fortress or a frontier, they would not be discouraged; but when they reflect on the object of the present invasion, and remember that they have undertaken not only to defeat the armies of Lee and Beauregard, but to utterly destroy them, to occupy the whole Southern territory and garrison it year after year with a standing army of at least a quarter of a million of men, it may well be imagined that they are cooled and sobered by the prospect. We cannot but think that a great change of feeling is likely to take place at the North. The undercurrents of the popular mind are at first not visible; it is only when they have gained volume and strength that they can change the course of the stream. But there is enough to show that multitudes of the Northern people are becoming weary of this purposeless slaughter. About the temper of the business men there can be little doubt; they have been for many weeks giving to the cause of peace all the influence which their own timidity and the constitution of American society will allow them. But now we have fair grounds for believing that matters have gone further, and that the great body of the people are slowly coming round to the opinions of their less shortsighted countrymen. That these will be candid and confess their own madness is not to be expected. A people never recants. But they may show their rulers, by signs not to be mistaken, that they will tolerate no more of Mr. Lincoln's crusade. The question will be soon determined. If this war is to go on, the immense levy ordered by the President must be actually made. The 300,000 men must be forthcoming if Virginia is to be conquered, or if even Tennessee is to be held. *But they will not be forthcoming.* We are told in the last dispatches that the volunteering makes slow progress, and that the question of a conscription continues to be discussed. Our correspondent declares that in eleven days only 15,000 men had come forward, in spite of the enormous bounty, amounting in all to $150, that was offered to each man, by the Federal and State Governments. Drafting for service, or, in other words, a conscription, was talked about; *but we should think it would be only talked about.* The scheme of a forcible levy of troops in a republic to subjugate and hold down another republic is one that will hardly be seriously proposed, even by the more fanatical of Mr. Lincoln's advisers. All now, therefore, depends on the enlistment that is going on under the President's proclamation. *If this fails, then all is over,* and after a few months the independence of the South must be acknowledged, as it might have been with profit a twelvemonth ago.

American Tribute to German Sympathy.

A letter from Frankfort of the 21st states:

At the German National Rifle Shooting Festival, the Americans residing in that city and its neighborhood were numerously represented. On the preceding Monday, a Committee of thirty-four—one for each State of the Union—presented to the German "Schützenbund" (the German National Riflemen's Association) the beautiful silk Union flag sent as a gift by the German Riflemen's Club of Philadelphia. Upon that occasion Consul-General W. W. Murphy, as President of the Committee, made the following remarks:

"It affords me great pleasure to be here to-day, more particularly since I have the honor of being deputed to present to the Association this beautiful banner—the emblem of American liberty—the gift of their brother Germans of the Philadelphia Rifle Club. It is the flag of a great Republic, representing the thirty-four States of the Union—a Union one and indivisible. A civil war now devastates our country; it is a second war for constitutional liberty. In 1776 we waged a great war for human rights, and now we are again compelled to engage in a sanguinary and expensive struggle for the same great object. In the organization of our Confederacy, we were cursed with the institution of Slavery existing in several of the States. This war was commenced by the people of the South for the extension and perpetuation of that evil. The Northern army are fighting for the Union, the Constitution, and freedom—the South for disunion, Slavery, and despotism. A hundred thousand of your fellow German citizens are marching, under the leadership of a Sigel, Blenker, Weber, Prince Salm, and other distinguished Germans, carrying this glorious Star Spangled Banner to victory. They ask for your prayers and sympathies in this great struggle. Shall they have them? I know you will respond, 'Yes.' It is a common saying in America, when we speak of the infusion or emigration of a foreign people in great numbers, that 'the Dutch have taken Holland.' Well, there are parts of America where the Germans are so numerous that we can, in truth, say the Germans have taken Germany. Many of the populous cities have more Germans than Americans, and in many other cities—like Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee—they constitute a great share of the population. They make good citizens, always ready to maintain the laws and usages of their adopted country. In parts of Pennsylvania, so great is the veneration of the Germans for the language of their fatherland, that they prohibit the teaching of English in the common schools. I have been informed that other German-American rifle-clubs have sent presents and deputations, and had it not been for our civil war, they would have sent them from all the principal cities. The organization of this '*Schützenfest*' Association is said to be in some way connected with a political movement, having for its object the extension of liberal sentiments and laws. I hope it will meet with success. America hopes to see a free and united Germany. In conclusion, I must mention the enlightened and liberal Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, and the Grand Duke of Baden, who have contributed so much in aid of this Association. Throughout America they are venerated for their liberal views, and in the press and in the cottage and the schools are their names everywhere mentioned in honorable terms. May their days be long and useful; and it is to be hoped that all the Princes of Germany will follow their example. Future generations will lisp their names with reverence, and erect monuments to their memory in the affections of their hearts."

After these remarks, Mr. Augustus Glaeser, Secretary of the United States Consulate-General, addressed the Germans in their own language, assembled in thousands in front of the "Gaben-tempel," (gift temple,) where the flag was waving. The flag was then delivered, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers by the crowd, by Consul-General Murphy, to the Duke Ernest, of Saxe-Coburg, as President of the German National Riflemen's Association.

A Second Rejoinder to Thurlow Weed.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir: Mr. Thurlow Weed, in his address to the *Municipality or Common Council of New-York,* has been guilty of a willful error or misstatement. He says that Mr. Gladstone, in a recent speech at Manchester, stated "that the Union was but a copartnership, *dissoluble whenever passion or caprice prompted* in any of the parties a desire to withdraw. He overlooked or ignored the circumstance that our seceding copartners, in retiring, broke open the safe, &c.—*i. e.,* seized the arms, the Custom-house, the Post-offices, and the public moneys;" the conclusion to the remark being that, if perpetrated in England, the parties "would have been consigned to the Tower or the Penitentiary."

Mr. Weed ignores the fact that the Post-office buildings, the Custom-houses, the arms, &c., were the common property of the country, being paid for principally from Custom-house receipts and the sale of public lands, a much larger amount flowing into the Treasury from the latter source during the last few years in the South than in the North. It is also a well-known fact that three Commissioners were dispatched to Washington specially to arrange the value of these buildings, and strike a balance, as it were, between the two parties. It is also a well-known fact that Mr. Lincoln never gave these Commissioners an audience officially, but let them to believe for six weeks that he would do so. The public moneys in the South, at the time of the secession of the different States, [illegible] of drafts from the Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] Southern States, [illegible] having denied their liability for the rendition of the public [illegible] in the way indicated. This is only one of the many transparently false arguments by which the great mass of the Federals are taught to believe that the South acted the part of public robbers, and, if not corrected, might lead your readers into the same error as Mr. Thurlow Weed has willingly led the Northern Americans.

Yours, Sir, your obedient servant,

A FRIEND OF THE SOUTH.

Eighteenth Ward Union Meeting.—At a meeting of the Union citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, held yesterday, pursuant to call, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State Convention, Mr. William Richardson was called to the Chair, and Mr. Elias F. Hall was chosen Secretary. James H. Thomson and Charles McNeil were chosen Delegates, and James T. Hamilton and William Richardson Alternates. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen to rally to the support of the Government in this the most perilous crisis of its history, and to be ready at all times to sacrifice everything for the salvation of the Constitution and the Republic.

Resolved, That the present exigencies of military affairs demand a more determined and vigorous policy in prosecuting the war than that hitherto pursued, and that we therefore hail with the liveliest satisfaction the call just made for 300,000 militia, to be raised by draft, in addition to the 300,000 volunteers previously called for.

The Broderick Will.—We learn that the will of the late Hon. David C. Broderick, by which the testator left the whole of his landed estate to George Wilkes, has been finally and absolutely confirmed by the Supreme Court of California.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Ladies for Long Branch and the various watering-places, wishing boots and shoes for themselves and families, good articles, at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Davenport—Waters.—In Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 6, by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, Theodore Davenport, Jr., to Georgia E. Waters.

Dock—Stiles.—On Thursday, Aug. 7, at the Abbot Collegiate Institute, by Rev. Graham D. Abbot, Mr. Ritner Dock, of New-York, and Miss Carrie E., daughter of the late Morris Stiles, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

Hall—Tisdale.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, by Rev. Edward Jessup, Milton Hall, Esq., of Newport, R. I., to Miss Abby E. Tisdale, daughter of the late John Tisdale, of Governor's Island.

Phillips—Clark.—On Tuesday, Aug. 5, by Rev. the Rector, A. Hull, William H. Phillips, Esq., to Susan M., widow of the late Hon. John C. Clark. Parties all of Elmira.

DIED.

Dougherty.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, of disease of the heart, Nathaniel Dougherty, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 125 Lafayette-av., near Cumberland-st. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

Fraser.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 7, at her late residence, No. 88 Amity-st., Maria Fraser, widow of the late Simon Fraser, of Berbice, and daughter of the late Col. Thomas Barclay, of this City, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., this day, at 1 o'clock.

Goin.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 7, at 3 o'clock, after a short but severe illness, Minnie Alice, infant daughter of John W. and Elizabeth A. Goin, aged 11 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 528 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between 4th and 5th avs., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Kelly.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 7, of consumption, John P. Kelly, a native of Ireland, and for many years a merchant in the Island of Trinidad, aged 38 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, to take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock precisely, from No. 244 4th-st., without further notice.

Macfarlan.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 7, of cholera infantum, William Franklin, infant son of Duncan and Hannah E. Macfarlan, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, 79th-st. and Broadway, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

Pell.—At Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday night, Aug. 6, Benjamin, son of John B. and Susan A. Pell, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Passaic, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. A train for Passaic leaves Erie Railway dépôt, foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Ritchie.—In Newport, R. I., on Thursday morning, Aug. 7, Andrew Ritchie, Esq.

Reford.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 6, suddenly, Louis Reford, Esq., son of Louis Reford, Esq., of Belfast, Ireland, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 75 West 44th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Belfast, Philadelphia and Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 371.—Aug. 7, 1862.

19, 13, 10, 24, 45, 8, 70, 50, 1, 47, 33, 52, 14.

Kentucky, Class 372.—Aug. 7, 1862.

74, 24, 22, 11, 23, 36, 69, 43, 29, 49, 1, 61.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 319.—Aug. 7, 1862.

53, 20, 61, 70, 50, 13, 29, 14, 73, 6, 23, 68, 51.

Delaware State Lottery. Class 327.—Aug. 7, 1862.

2, 34, 72, 26, 47, 61, 70, 60, 68, 32, 42, 31.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of those OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 38 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. [illegible] will please apply for territory at once, in person or by letter. HURLBUT, WILLIAMS & CO., Hartford, Conn.

WHO ARE EXEMPT AND WHO ARE NOT. The MILITIA LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, together with MILITIA LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. Price 6 cents; [illegible]. For sale by newsdealers everywhere. T. R. DAWLEY, Publisher, corner Reade and Centre sts.

EARRINGS AND PINS. One, two, three, and five dollars a set. At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, Near Canal-st.

BAND AND LINK BRACELETS. One, two and three dollars each. At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, Near Canal-st.

IMPORTANT. All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union army, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PARISH WILL CASE. [illegible] JUST PUBLISHED, THE PARISH WILL CASE, IN THE COURT OF APPEALS, THE STATEMENT OF FACTS, AND THE OPINION OF THE COURT. Price 50 Cents. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, [illegible] Broadway. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

WHO ARE EXEMPT AND WHO ARE NOT? The New Militia Law of the State of New-York [illegible] Blank Forms, Returns, &c. Passed April 23, 1862. Price, 25 cents. Published by E. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., Stationers, No. 16 Beekman-st. Sold by Stationers generally.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.—[illegible] illustrated and neatly-bound [illegible] plain English, "that everybody can understand," [illegible] Treats on the causes, prevention and cure of disease. Part II—On "Marriage and Sexual [illegible]" Both in one volume. Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. Foote, of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 9 to 5 P. M. [illegible] Sundays.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company [illegible] Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Office, [illegible]

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID. [illegible], IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY, [illegible] OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN. $25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL. $40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL. RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH [illegible] A WEEK, given immediately to families. Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing. $100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one for bringing in a recruit, when he is sworn in. Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed. One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men are wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN. Apply at No. 185 Essex-st., New-York, to Capt. WM. W. BADGER. First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE. HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY. Col. P. J. CLAASSEN Commanding. FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her aid. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this unholy rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the rescue of your country. [illegible] E. P. DOHERTY, Captain. [illegible] DANIEL C. HAVILAND, First Lieutenant. [illegible]

THE FIFTH NEW-YORK, (DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.) [illegible] Apply at No. 566 Broadway, [illegible] Hotel, third floor. Capt. GOVERNEUR CARR, Recruiting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE—No. 62 White-st., July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in a good state towards early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters, a few good officers, who have men already enlisted, or who can immediately control any, can secure position, and every facility furnished them for recruiting their command. W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.—PERSONS CLAIMING exemption from military duty under the new law can obtain exemption papers as required by the act, without delay. Printed forms now ready. Fee [illegible] Apply to H. H. RICE, Attorney and Notary, No. 247 Broadway, opposite City Hall. And evenings, at No. 44 East 20th-st.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.—NOS. 40 AND 42 East 22d-st., near 4th-av., by Col. W. W. TOMPKINS. Daily from 8 to 10½ A. M. and from 3 to 6½ P. M. Evening Class, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 7½ o'clock. Artillery, Cavalry and Light Infantry tactics inculcated.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.—PERSONS CLAIMING exemption from military duty under the new law can obtain exemption papers, as required by the act, without delay. Fee 25 cents. Apply to F. COOKE, Notary Public, No. 37 Park-row, office of the *Scientific American.*

EXEMPTS FROM MILITARY DUTY CAN have their certificates drawn up and sworn to before the subscriber. No exemption allowed under any circumstance, without the affidavit, made by 15th August. J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 308 Broadway.

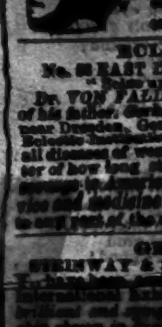
A GOOD BAND OF MUSIC OF SIXTEEN pieces wishes an engagement in a Brigade. Apply at E. LAUTER, No. 421 Broome-st., New-York City.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 41 Park-row, New-York, New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are successfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.



WIGS AND TOUPEES. ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS. HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE. HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS. MOLDAVIA CREAM for preserving, beautifying and causing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in great [illegible] and perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S [illegible]

ECLECTIC INSTITUTE, No. 82 EAST 12TH-ST., NEAR UNION-SQUARE. [illegible] Dr. VON FALLENSTEIN, [illegible] of his father, Gerhard von Fallenstein, [illegible] near Dresden, Germany, and founder of the [illegible] all diseases of women, [illegible] vice and medicine gratis. [illegible] to any part of the country.

GREAT TRIUMPH. STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded [illegible] International Exhibition, London, [illegible] There were two hundred and sixty-nine pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says: "Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The Library and Down-town Office will be closed for cleaning and repair Monday, Aug. 11, and will reopen Monday, Sept. 1, 1862. [illegible] until Monday, Sept. 1, 1862. By order of the Board. [illegible], Rec. Sec'y.

Fourth of July in a Confederate Prison.

HOW OUR SOLDIERS IN SALISBURY KEPT THE DAY.

The National soldiers who are confined in Salisbury, N. C., had a jolly time on the Fourth of July, notwithstanding the difficulties of their situation. The Albany Argus publishes the programme of exercises, together with the odes recited upon the occasion. The following is the programme which was carried out, except that the oration and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia" were forbidden by Major A. C. Godwin, C. S. A., commanding the post:

PROGRAMME

For the Celebration of July 4, A. D. 1862, and 86th Year of Independence of the United States of America, by the Union War Prisoners' Association, at Salisbury, N. C.

9½ A. M.—"Pilgrim Fathers," conducted by Adjt. Lehmann, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

Prayer by Rev. Hiram Eddy, Second Connecticut Volunteers.

Original Ode, by Capt. Cox; air "America," (full chorus,) conducted by Adjt. Lehmann.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Col. John S. [illegible], Ninety-third New-York.

Music—"Columbia, Gem of the Ocean," (full chorus.)

Original Poem, by Capt. Cox, First Kentucky.

Reading of "Washington's Farewell Address," by Lieut.-Col. [illegible], Seventy-third New-York.

"Hail Columbia," (full chorus,) conducted by Adjt. Lehmann.

Original Poem, by Capt. Drew, Second Vermont.

[illegible] (full chorus.)

Benediction by Rev. Mr. [illegible], Chaplain, [illegible].

Dinner—12 to 1.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

1 P. M.—Grand Pig Race.

Music by the Band, (Voice Instruments,) conducted by Maj. [illegible].

Field Sports to conclude at 4 P. M., when a match game of Base Ball commences.

Foot Races under direction of Lieut. Hamblin, Thirty-eighth New-York Vols.

Sack Races under direction of Col. P. Wyndham, First New-Jersey Cavalry.

Wheelbarrow Races, (runners blindfolded,) under direction of Lieut.-Col. Neff, Second Kentucky.

Sparring Match and Single Stick—Wyndham and Lehmann.

6 P. M.—Base Ball. After which songs and dances under direction of Lieut.-Col. Curry. The prizes will be announced previous to each race or match. Base Ball players' prize, silver medal, to be presented by Col. O. B. Wilcox, First Michigan Volunteers, (President of the Union War Prisoners' Association,) to the winning.

Players—Pitcher—T. S. Hamblin, Thirty-eighth New-York—Catcher, Frank Rand, United States [illegible]; First Base—C. F. Gardiner, One Hundredth New-York; Second Base, G. W. Shurtleff, Seventh Ohio; Third Base, Martin Willis, Seventy-fourth New-York; Short Stop, A. H. Harbrouck, Fifth New-York Cavalry, A. E. Walsh, Third Minnesota; Joseph King, First Ohio; Levi S. Stockton, Paymaster U. S. N.; John C. Gregg, U. S. Telegraph; Geo. Kinniston, Fifth Maine; H. G. Lombard, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; Timothy Swan, Seventh Maine; Wm. M. Fay, Twenty-fifth New-York; W. H. Clark, Fourth Maine; A. M. Underhill, Eleventh New-York; T. B. McIvor, Sixty-ninth N. Y. S. M.; H. G. Rice, Fifth Connecticut; Umpire—Jas. Shockley, U. S. N.; Scorer—C. Gilman, Sixth Ohio.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The officers will assemble in full uniform on the Parade Ground, at 9 A. M., right on third wooden building. The following will be the order of the Procession:

The President and officers of the Union War Prisoners' Association.

The Orator, Officiating Clergymen, Readers and Choir.

The Commissioned Officers, according to rank.

The Procession will be formed in ranks of four abreast, and will march to the Grove, where the exercises will take place.

Grand Marshal—Col. M. Corcoran, Sixty-ninth N. Y. S. M.

Aids—Lieut.-Col. S. Bowman, Eighth Pennsylvania; Lieut.-Col. Dushane, First Maryland; Major [illegible], Sixty-eighth New-York; Capt. O. [illegible], Sixty-eighth New-York; Capt. M. Griffin, Eighth N. Y. S. M.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

John K. Murphy, Colonel Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Geo. W. Neff, Lieutenant-Colonel Second Kentucky Volunteers; A. S. Cassidy, Major Ninety-third New-York Volunteers; Ross A. Fish, Captain Thirty-second New-York Volunteers; Chas. Walter, Lieutenant First Connecticut; C. C. Gray, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.; L. S. Stockwell, Paymaster U. S. N.

Capt. Cox, of the First Kentucky, recited a poem, of which the following are the opening and closing stanzas:

Long years ago, when Uncle Sam
Divided his estate, Sirs,
He little knew what war decreed
To be his children's fate, Sirs;
He had but thirteen at the start
To work his great big farm, Sirs,
And when the British found it out,
They said we meant them harm, Sirs;
Then over they came, a hundred sail,
With loads of men and money,
To wipe us out as bears do bees
When foraging for honey.
They tried to coax us into terms
With many a sly pretence, Sirs;
But Uncle Sammy knew their game,
And pitched them o'er the fence, Sirs.
* * * *
Haste then the day, the looked-for day,
When Peace shall claim her wonted sway,
And willing hands and hearts obey
Her mandates wise and just;
Mark those who govern to betray
A nation's hope and trust.

The poem was delivered by Capt. J. T. Drew. The following are specimen extracts:

When Israel's Bard was urged to sing,
And cheer the hours with genial song,
He could not tune a single string
Of Harp that had been still so long,
For he was in a stranger's land,
A captive far from Judah's shrine,
One of that chained and cheerless band,
A branch from off the parent vine.

His "Harp" was on the "willow" hung,
And down by "Babylonian stream"
He sat, and bitter tears were wrung
From his crushed heart reft of "hope's gleam."
* * *
What, tho' on rations short we live,
It will not the dyspepsia give;
What, tho' our quarters are too small,
Why, sure, they're better than none at all;
What, tho' at times, from too much grog,
The guard doth call a female dog
The mother of us, every one,
Since they assume that we're the son
Of ——; well, I'll say no more
On this somewhat "dogmatic score;"
But, surely, this will only show
"How vain are all things here below,"
And how one's anger may arise,
Just as a sailor d——ns his eyes—
Who, surely, does not [illegible] a thing
By any such an ugly sling.
What, tho' in dungeons we have been,
Why, surely, that can be no sin;
Since kings and queens, and mighty men
Have oft been thrust in wild beasts' den,
And at the tap of the "signal drum"
They've sent to reign in "Kingdom Come;"
What tho' our "lights at eight must out,"
Nor [illegible] allowed to walk about,
Or in the guard-house they'll be thrust
And by a sentry soundly cursed,
And [illegible], bug-bit, fly-plagued, lame,
Come out to answer to their name,
And ask the reason why 'twas done,
And find 'twas only just in fun,
A sort of harmless, droll mistake
At which no one offence can take.

What tho' within a nameless grave,
[illegible] and buried by a slave,
Unhonored rest our noble dead,
[illegible] by the tears that friends may shed,
Will it not teach us one and all,
How great has been our country's fall—
How crushing, blasting is the blow
That lays humanity so low,
And makes oppression show its head
Even o'er the burial of the dead.*

And will not Angels from the skies
Look down with loving, pitying eyes,
And make that "Tan Yard" holy ground;
Wild flowers and myrtle plant around;
Send sunbeams on the sacred sod;
Write, on the muster roll of God,
Just opposite the soldier's name,
"Promoted for his well-earned fame."

What tho' our chance for quick promotion
Is not exactly to our notion,
Are some not offered elsewhere
Much higher than their present station;
And if on politics their hopes
What better chance to "learn the ropes"
Well, then, 'tis just as clear as mud
That we have everything that's good!

Ye Grumblers all, then hold your tongue,
You'd quarrel if you were to be hung;
Know ye not that each kind secesh
A duty hath to scourge the flesh;
What blows and knocks would on them fall
If they should scourge no one at all;
Just as the Rebel Jonah found,
When he seceded from the ground,
And went to sea on some pretence,
He must be whaled for his offence.
* * *

*The Rebels of Salisbury had the body of an officer exhumed from the graveyard and buried in a "tan-yard." All officers and men dying in this garrison are now buried elsewhere in the village graveyard.

The information from the prison is that most of the inmates are well. Lieut. H. C. Spencer, of Oshkosh, Company E, Wisconsin, died on the 2d of July.

Capt. Timothy O'Meara, Company F, Forty-second New-York; Capt. George Austin, Company B, Second Kentucky; James E. Hoffman, Surgeon First New-York Artillery; George D. Slocum, Surgeon [illegible] United States Navy, are kept in close confinement as hostages for rebel prisoners threatened with hanging. They were chosen by lot out of the whole number.

Public Opinion in Canada.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many thanks for your manly article upon the "Union cause in Canada," in your issue of the 2d inst. It is true that there are shoals of Secessionists here, but they are Southerners, or what is worse, Northern renegades, who have run away to escape the traitor's fate. Amongst the natives and a great majority of the English people, the feeling is in favor of the Union. We see in this war, a struggle between Slavery and Freedom, and although you have not yet declared, we see that matters are fast drifting you toward emancipation. You quote the Montreal *Advertiser* as an authority upon public opinion, but you make a pardonable mistake in asserting this. In an obscure little alley stands a dingy, dirty old building. A sign on the outside informs the passer-by that it is the *Commercial Advertiser*. Who is the editor? E. H. Parsons, a diminutive type of a certain New-York editor, who has been caricatured in one of your *Budgets of Fun*, by Satanic tail and caudal appendages. *On his tomb-stone may be written,* "Here lies a man who never spoke the truth when a lie would do more injury." The sheet which makes public the daily inspiration of this wonderful genius, has a very limited circulation. Just before your difficulties commenced, it was dying for want of patrons. It was not appreciated, and but for this iniquitous rebellion, would never have appeared in italics in your editorial column. After hostilities had fairly opened, and it became difficult for Southerners to return home, they made Montreal their home. They were not long here when desirous of moulding public opinion, a journal was necessary for the advocating of their views. The only journal ready to imitate Dr. Faust, was the *Commercial Advertiser*. The necessitous condition of the talented editor made him an easy prey to the influence of Southern gold. Of the principles which are purchased with filthy lucre, little that is favorable or creditable can be said. From this time the *Commercial Advertiser* became a violent "secesh" medium. If the New-York *Herald* painted in glowing colors the defects of England, the *Commercial Advertiser* returned the compliment with tenfold vigor. Every Northern reverse was commented upon in joyous terms, and every Northern victory was a defeat. And it continues the same Southern tone. But as soon as Southern finances are withdrawn this noble scribe will turn his goose-quill to other and, let us hope, to better purposes. But pray do not repeat the mistake of quoting the Montreal *Advertiser* as an exponent of Canadian opinion. If you are desirous of following the course of our public mind, you will find it reflected correctly through the able and manly editorials of the Montreal *Herald*, the Montreal *Witness*, or the Toronto *Globe*.

The Montreal *Advertiser* has the smallest circulation of any city newspaper in Canada, and, I may add, the least influence. You say truly, that nowhere has the Union warmer friends and more intelligent critics than in Canada. Although we are loyal to our Queen and country, we can sympathize and fervently wish the North success in its great struggle. Our very loyalty assists us to espouse the cause of the Government and the Constitution. We are a law-abiding people, and our veneration for constituted authority is intense. An overwhelming proportion of our people sympathize with the North. Your present difficulties are regarded as temporary. Where right and might are associated truth must prevail.

CANADIAN AND NORTHERN SYMPATHIZER.

MONTREAL, Monday, Aug. 4, 1862.

MADISON UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.—The Annual Commencement of this Institution, at Hamilton, N.Y., will open on Sunday evening, Aug. 17, by a sermon before the Society for Inquiry, by Rev. Dr. Evarts, of Chicago. On Monday evening following, will occur the Anniversary of the Æonian and Adelphian Societies. The Oration will be by the distinguished author and lecturer, Geo. Wm. Curtis, Esq. The Poem will be given by Benjamin F. Taylor, A. M., formerly editor of the Chicago *Journal*. Addresses and Reports before the Education Society will be delivered on Tuesday. The Sermon will be by Rev. Dr. Weston, of this City. The Oration before the "Alumni and Friends" will be delivered on the same evening, by Rev. Reuben Jeffery, D. D., of Philadelphia.

Wednesday will be "Commencement Day," when, it is said, a very fine class will graduate. In the evening will occur the usual spontaneous "Conference" of Alumni and Friends.

On Thursday will take place the Anniversary of the Theological Seminary. After the orations by the classes, a closing address will be pronounced by Rev. E. Dodge, D. D., Professor of Christian Theology.

—Miss Cornelia Oldom has made quite a reputation for herself in Kentucky, by the boldness with which she bearded the guerrillas who attacked Mt. Stirling a few days ago. The band was anxious to take possession of a fine horse which she owned, but a shot-gun which she persistently leveled at the intruders warned them off, and Miss Oldom retained her horse.

LAW REPORTS.

Question of Practice—Frivolous Defence.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Robertson.

Lucien B. Terry et al. vs. Henry Bauge.—Plaintiffs sued defendant as the maker of four promissory notes, given in payment for certain hides purchased by defendant before he had, as is alleged, an opportunity of examining them. It is alleged that the plaintiffs represented such hides to be of a "superior quality," while after they had been tanned, they were found to be of a very inferior quality.

Defendant claims to offset this deficiency in quality, to the amount claimed by plaintiffs, and pleads, in addition, a defect of parties in that one Harbeck, who is alleged to be a member of plaintiffs' firm, is not joined as a party plaintiff. The plaintiffs, on affidavits in regard to the falsity of the answer, obtained an order to show cause why judgment should not be given on the same as frivolous, the order returnable in five days. The defendant objected to hearing that branch of the motion which asked that the answer be stricken out as sham. The objection was sustained on the ground that eight days' notice was requisite to such motion.

On the motion for judgment on the answer as frivolous, the counsel were heard, and decision reserved.

Merrill & Sherman for plaintiffs; S. T. Jones for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

Mary Burger vs. Jno. Burger, &c.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 84 bbls. Ashes, 8,613 bbls. Flour, 942 bbls. and 30 bags Corn Meal, 175,966 bushels Wheat, 126,804 bush. Corn, 4,500 bushels Rye, 1,426 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 1,520 pkgs. Provisions, and 750 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, at $6 31¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lb.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bags Rio at 21½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive, and prices are somewhat nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was in good demand, at somewhat firmer prices, early in the day, but the market closed rather tamely. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 17,300 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5@$5 20; inferior to choice extra State at $5 30@$5 60, chiefly at $5 35@$5 40; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 95@$5 20; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 30@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 65 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 20
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 30	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 6 60
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in fair demand, at former rates. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 30@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered. Sales 1,100 bbls. extra, at $5 30@$6 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 10@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 30 for Jersey; $3 40 for Western; $3 80 for Marsh's Caloric and Fairfax, and $3 55@$3 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely purchased for export, at an advance of 2c. ⅌ bushel. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 233,000 bush., part to arrive, including White Western, inferior to good, at $1 30@$1 45; Amber Western at $1 30@$1 33; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 35; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 25@$1 28, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Milwaukee Club, $1 18@$1 24; Chicago Spring, $1 12@$1 21, and New Amber Kentucky, at $1 40, ⅌ bushel. Corn is steadily improving. Sales since our last, 145,000 bushels, at 57c.@58c., chiefly at 57c.@57½c., for shipping Mixed Western; 53c.@56½c. for Eastern do., 50c.@52½c. for unsound do. do., and 67c. for White Western ⅌ bushel. Rye continues scarce and in demand, at 75c.@84c. ⅌ bushel. Sales, 3,100 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are more sought after, including Canada at 45c.@48c.; Western at 46c.@47½c., and State at 48c.@48½c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request, and is firm, at 65c.@75c. for shipment and local use, ⅌ 100 lb.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—Business has been only moderately active during the past week, at about previous quotations. Timber, Eastern Spruce and Pine, ⅌ M. feet, $10 25@$12 50; Rosewood, Rio, Logs, ⅌ lb., 4½c.@5c.; Bird's-eye Maple, Logs, ⅌ sup. foot, 5c.@6c.; Black Walnut, Logs, 4c.@4½c.; Black Walnut Crotches, 8c.@9c.; White Oak, Logs, ⅌ M. feet, $35@$40; White Oak, Plank, $35@$40; Cedar, Cuba, Logs, ⅌ sup. foot, 10c.@12c.; Cedar, Florida, ⅌ cubic foot, 65c.@70c.; Staves, White Oak, Pipe, Extra, ⅌ M., $120; White Oak, Pipe, Light, $105; White Oak, Pipe, Heavy, $115; White Oak, Pipe, Culls, $70; White Oak, Hhd., Extra, $115; White Oak, Hhd., Heavy, $90; White Oak, Hhd., Light, $70; White Oak, Hhd., Culls, $50; White Oak, Bbl., Extra, $70; White Oak, Bbl., Heavy, $55; White Oak, Bbl., Light, $45; White Oak, Bbl., Culls, $30; Red Oak, Hhd., Heavy, $60; Red Oak, Hhd., Light, $60; Heading, White Oak, Hhd., $80. The Albany *Evening Journal* of the 6th inst., says: "Lumber has come in freely during the week from all points, and has accumulated upon the yards. The sales have been fair, principally in large lots, to judicious buyers purchasing their stock, before the advance for the Fall trade, while river and Eastern freights are low. Prices are very stiff, and on some kinds an advance has been realized. Canal and lake freights are higher, and by the middle of September will be almost prohibitory for lumber on the long routes. Shipments have been light, owing to the scarcity of vessels, and freights have advanced for Eastern ports. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the fourth week in July, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lb.
1860	10,646,000	606	....	4,324,600
1861	5,777,065	1,000	....	5,062,730
1862	12,300,032	1,302	5,750	10,209,056

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 31, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lb.
1860	146,285,500	23,782	30,468	83,082,479
1861	77,376,678	18,095	252	49,655,860
1862	112,587,700	19,868	55,876	78,030,419

MOLASSES—Transactions have been unimportant and prices depressed.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally dull and heavy, pending the auction sale announced for to-morrow. Spirits Turpentine, $2 25@$2 30 ⅌ gallon. Common and No. 2 Rosin, $14@$14 50 ⅌ 280 lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request to-day, and Mess has advanced. Sales, to-day, 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $11 12½@$11 25, closing with even the latter rate refused for Mess, and $9 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request, at 5¼c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in moderate request, at former prices. Lard is doing better. Sales 1,150 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8¾c.@9¾c., and 550 kegs at 9¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is unchanged. Sales 250 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for Extra Mess, and $13@$14 for plain Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in request, at 5½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Is inactive, yet is quoted very firm.

SPICES—Sales 2,000 mats Cassia at 35c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair, but at easier prices, mainly for New-Orleans. Sales 1,120 hhds., including Cuba at 8¼c.@8¾c., Porto Rico at 8¾c.@9c., and New-Orleans at 8½c.@11c.; also, by auction, 1,809 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¼c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are less active, and prices are drooping.

TALLOW—Sales, 112,000 lb. at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 850 bbls. at 30c.@31c., the latter an extreme rate for E. & D., wanted for shipment.

FREIGHTS—The market is heavy and rates favor shippers: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12½d.@13d.; Corn, 12d.@12½d.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ⅌ tce.; Pork 4s. 6d.@5s. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.; Tobacco, 35s.@37s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ⅌ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@13½d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 5s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ⅌ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton.

Sales of Real Estate—Aug. 7.

By MILLER & KENNELLY.

House and lot N. E. cor. 5th-av. and 41st-st.	$16,500
House and lot S. E. corner 5th-av. and 42d-st.	17,650
House and lot E. side 5th-av., 141 ft. N. 41st-st.	11,500
House and lot N. side 41st-st., 100 ft. E. 6th-av.	10,000
House and lot S. side 15th-st., 71 ft. west 1st-av.	3,000
4 Houses and lots S. side 50th-st., 136 ft. W. B'dway	12,000
House and lot N. side 50th-st., 325 ft. W. 1st-av.	4,950
House and lot N. side of 50th-st., 305 ft. W. 1st-av.	5,050
House and lot No. 118 West 25th-st.	5,500
Lot southeast corner 5th-av. and 106th-st.	2,500

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	July 23
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	July 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
FROM AMERICA.			
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Etna* and *Saxonia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A.M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10¼ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. F. H.—WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold. ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 161 Canal-st., near Mott.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED. Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO. PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.
On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.) WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

NOTICE.—THE OWNER OF A SILVER TEA-set and some other silver articles, left at my store over three years ago, is requested to call, prove property, and pay charges, or the silver will be sold to pay expenses incurred. S. F. SQUIRE, No. 182 Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1862.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—WITH from 5 to 30 acres of land, improved, to hire, with privilege of purchasing on reasonable terms, within one hour's ride of the City; or will exchange for same unincumbered City property, (paying 10 per cent.) in connection with selected farming and timbered lands in the State of Wisconsin. Address, with particulars of location, improvements, price and incumbrance, if any, T. B. C., Box No. 1,514, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A VALuable property, consisting of a dwelling-house and store, and dwelling over the store, in the central part of the village, three minutes' walk from the Long Island Railroad depot. Apply to S. SPRAGUE, No. 162 East 33d-st., or C. PRINCE, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—HOUSE, barn, &c., (new,) with two acres, fruit in abundance, beautiful and healthy location, in New-Canaan, Conn.; worth $3,500, great bargain offered. See painting at No. 200 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, piano rooms.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE IN THE COUNtry, with four or five acres of land, and within one hour of New-York. A place on the water preferred; or would purchase, if a suitable place could be found. Address T. A. L., Box No. 165 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE LOW OR EXCHANGE—COST $12,000—An elegant three-story house, built by days' work, and finished in the very best manner, with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn, E. D., in the most desirable location, near Bedford-av. Mortgage about $7,500, which can remain; for the balance will take country property, New-York State or elsewhere, with or without buildings thereon, or Stock, goods, or other available securities. An offer wanted. E. SEYMOUR, Att'y, No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR story, brown-stone houses, Nos. 52 and 54 East 49th-st., fronting on Columbia College Lawn; parlors all black walnut; first-class in every respect; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

$400 CASH WILL PURCHASE 160 acres of very choice land, (worth $1,200,) lying near one of the flourishing cities of Wisconsin. Speak quick. Who is the lucky purchaser? Title perfect. No incumbrance. Address A. H., care of T. Ayling, Darien, Conn.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND NEATLY FURnished room on second floor, with or without board; closets, gas and bath. Apply at No. 85 Lexington-av.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with gas and large closets, for one or two gentlemen, without board, in a small quiet family, may be had. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. Situation desirable, and convenient to city rail cars.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No. 42 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. *Terms moderate.* Good references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. S. Smith, 424 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE season, for two ladies, small child, infant and nurse; 2 rooms required; state location and price per week, and address ELWOOD, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, KISKATOWN, SITuated half-way between Catskill and the Mountain House, is now open for the reception of guests. Board $5 per week. Reference, M. LIENAU, No. 3 Jones-lane. DANIEL BLOOM, Proprietor.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting *Spruce-st.*, suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 600 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 123 BOWERY, TO CARPET, tobacco or furniture dealers, with a good, dry, light basement and vault; the front will be altered to suit a tenant. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—PARTLY filled with remunerative and highly respectable boarders. To the right party, a very favorable arrangement would be made. The situation is superior for Summer and Winter boarders, and additional room can be had next season. Access to and from City Hall hourly. Want of health and other duties suggest such a course. Address ENTERPRISE, (stating advantages possessed by applicant,) Box No. 166 *Times* office, for three days.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS—A GOOD sized house, with not less than half an acre of ground, within an hour's ride of the City, and convenient to depot. Harlem or Hudson River Railroad preferred. Possession wanted by the latter part of September. Address CITIZEN, Box No. 164 *Times* Office, with description of house and location.

FURNISHED HOUSE—FIRST-RATE LOCAtion, either in New-York or Brooklyn, wanted by a lady of small family (no children,) who will board the occupants. Those desirous of securing a good table, and relieving themselves of care without increasing their expenses, may address, for one week, S. B. S., Station D.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured. A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 29th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $200, $225, $250, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand Pianos, by the best New-York and Boston makers, at great bargains—at sale and for rent; and if bought, the rent will be deducted from the price. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 2 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of E. TALLCOT, Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, 5th-AV., CORNER OF 36th-ST., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For information or circulars, address GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal. Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord. The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 2. Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 6 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y. NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 1, 1862. Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, MONTCLAIR, NEW-JERSEY. Rev. A. B. [illegible], Principal. This Institution will commence its fourth scholastic year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. In all the departments young ladies enjoy facilities for instruction of the highest order. The location—one hour by railroad from New-York—for health and attractiveness is unsurpassed. Terms $300 per annum.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 256 Madison-av., S. E. corner of 40th-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 38th-st. Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE. An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 33 West 19th-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $38 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?" Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their [illegible]. Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

GARDNER INSTITUTE. DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 16 East 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 18. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged. Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 63 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Thirty-ninth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1862. All the Courses of Instruction will be given during the coming year, precisely as heretofore. The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A boarding and day school. The next term commences Aug. 4. Pupils can enter any time. Special attention is given to French. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; or address the Principal, Miss E. N. J. HARRISON.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 16. The attention of parents designing to educate daughters from home particularly invited.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Examinations and Anniversary occur Aug. 11, 12 and 13. The 43d semi-annual session commences Oct. 2. For circulars address C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHkill Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 50 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 36 Madison-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NO. 163 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, PROFESSOR OF military tactics for Massachusetts, one for Pennsylvania, one for Illinois, and one for New-York; gentleman for English and vocal music, in New-Jersey; gentleman for English branches and penmanship, on the Hudson; thorough teacher of classics, for Massachusetts; gentleman for classics and vocal music, in New-York; English branches in Boys' School, in the City; gentleman for Latin, English and vocal music, in Pennsylvania; gentleman for an academy in Virginia; lady for French and music, in Connecticut, at liberal salary; French lady for music; gentleman for Natural History, near the City; also, a native French gentleman, teacher, lady or gentleman, for drawing and painting and calisthenics, at liberal salary; French lady for music and drawing. For sale and to rent, several school properties. Apply in person. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a young lady friend, as teacher in a school or seminary, and would be willing to act as governess. She has had considerable experience, is a graduate of a Female Seminary, and can give the best of references. For further particulars, address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY, WITH the highest references, wishes to make engagements in schools to teach the French, German and Italian languages. She desires to live with a private family where her instruction may be considered an equivalent. Address No. 165 West 23d-st.

AS TEACHERS.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, experienced and successful teachers, wish an engagement as teachers, or as Principal and Preceptress in some Seminary. The best references given. Address Box No. 2,579 New-York Post-office.

A NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, FOR a few hours in the morning, a nursery governess competent to instruct young children in the rudiments of English and music; a Protestant German preferred. Address Box No. 146 New-York Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction in the classics, mathematics, and higher English branches; City references and the highest testimonials given. Address H. S., Box 430 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH GERMAN or common English branches, or both, by an educated German, who has had three and a half years' experience; has good reference. Can be seen to-day at No. 119 Nassau-st., at Abbey & Abbot's office, or address GERMANIA, [illegible], N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF NEW AND SECond-hand furniture, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway. A large stock of most desirable goods for parlors, chambers, libraries, reception-rooms, etc., all of the best City make. Also a lot of second-hand furniture, with which the sale will commence, in the basement. We invite our friends to examine this stock, as the sale is absolute.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 347 Broadway. Room No. [illegible], New-York.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR HOUSEMAID.—A Protestant German girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework. Has good recommendation. Apply at No. 3 Vandewater-st., [illegible].

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, (lately arrived from Ireland,) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; she is a good plain sewer, and can work all kinds of embroidery; also is a good washer and ironer, and is willing to take instruction in anything she is not competent of doing. Call for two days, at No. [illegible] East 13th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer, and can work all kinds of embroidery. The best of City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. [illegible] 12th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; would [illegible]; no objection to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and plain sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 5 White-st., near West Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY an active and industrious Protestant girl, a situation; understands chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework for a small family. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of family cooking; can be highly recommended from her last employer; has no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 25 3d-av., between 10th and 11th-sts.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, with good reference wants a situation to cook and assist with the washing; is a first-rate family cook, a good baker of bread, biscuits, pies, &c., &c.; will go to the country. Apply at No. 10 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-class baker of bread and biscuit; the best of City reference given; none but private families need apply. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 132 West 29th-st., second floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A DRESSmaker, employment by the week or day, in private families, or would accept a housekeeper's situation; has a perfect knowledge of both. Address, for two days, F., No. 638 4th-st., near Avenue C.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation as general house servant, by a very deserving and reliable girl; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; will try to please at moderate wages; is fond of children and can furnish good references. Apply at No. 49 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a smart, tidy girl, to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer and plain cook; honest and trusty; good reference. Apply at No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation in the City or country; does up muslins and finery in magnificent style; wages, $7 to $8. Call at or address a note to, No. 184 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a Protestant laundress and chambermaid for a small private family, to go a short distance in the country. Apply, this day, with good City reference, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 120 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, in a private family as nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly; can take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel with a lady; the best of City reference. Call at No. 241 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., rear house, first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; does embroidery neatly; would do the housework of a small family in the City or country, or wash and iron for a lady. Wages $6. Call at No. 124 East 21st-st., for 3 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT seamstress and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Good references. No objection to travel. Call at No. 281 6th-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, A situation in a private family, City or country no object; is willing to assist in any work that may be required; middle-aged woman, has a good taste for children's wearing apparel, and a good needlewoman; best of character furnished from last place of employment. Inquire for two days only, at No. 136 Liberty-st., top floor, back room.

A WIDOW LADY, WHO HAS GIVEN UP housekeeping, is desirous to meet with a situation in any way that her services can be made available; can take care of an infant from its birth; can work at hair needle and dress hair. Apply to A. B., No. 41 Amity-st.

MALES.

AS CONDUCTOR.—WANTED, A SITUATION as conductor on a street railroad car, by a gentleman recently an officer in the army, disabled and out of service; a liberal premium will be paid for such a place, or a similar one. Address J. W., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 28 East 29th-st., at Mr. Smith's coach factory, or a note for T. C., at the above place, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business. The best of City reference given. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 203 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man, as coachman; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Orange, N. J., preferred. Address J. B., Box 209 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business. Apply at WILLIAM [illegible] CO.'S, Nos. 23 and 25 East 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED in a private family, either in the City or country, by a man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; he is a first-rate coachman and driver; his reference is undeniable, having lived in one family close upon seven years; he understands the care and management of fast horses. Address J. H., COACHMAN, Box No. 186 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, by man and wife, situations—the man as coachman and gardener, the wife as first-rate cook; both thoroughly understand their business, and have the best of reference from last employers. Address J. K., Box No. 200 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted, as coachman or gardener, by a respectable young German, who understands his business; has no objection to the country; has the best of references. Call at No. 19 Centre-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young man as coachman or gardener; good reference can be given. Address W. D., Box No. 263 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom in City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can give good reference. Address R. B., Box No. 211 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a practical gardener, who thoroughly understands the treatment of hot-houses and green-houses, hot and cold graperies, laying out and improving grounds; would engage as an experienced hand in a nursery; can produce unquestionable reference as to integrity and capability. Can be seen for two days, at Mr. W. [illegible], No. 27 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wants a situation; is a first-rate gardener; understands the art of gardening thoroughly; has been in the employ of highly respectable gentlemen; refers to Mr. Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, for capability, character, &c. Inquire at the large institute, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., or at No. 389 8th-av.

AS PLAIN GARDENER OR USEFUL MAN.—A situation wanted by a young man, strictly temperate and trustworthy; understands the care of horses and stock; is a good milker and plain gardener; is willing and obliging; has six years' reference from his last place. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 6th-av.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant Englishman and wife, without incumbrance, situations, the man as coachman and groom, the woman as experienced cook and willing to assist with the washing; both understand their business thoroughly; no objection to the country; have the best of City reference from their last employers. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 120 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—STRAW BRAID SEWERS. Apply at Washington [illegible] Factory, [illegible], Newark, N. J. Or No. 461 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS—WANTED, Wanted, to go in the country, two first-class women, one as cook and laundress, and who understands the dairy; the other as waitress and chambermaid; they must be cleanly, industrious, good tempered and willing to work; the best of recommendations required; Protestants preferred. Call at No. 65 State-st., Brooklyn.

A SALESMAN.—A GOOD SALESMAN WANTed, in a boot and shoe store; one who understands the trade and can make himself generally useful, especially in the men's department. German preferred. References required. TASKER & SUTTON, No. 65 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

A MAN ACQUAINTED WITH THE HYDRO-oxygen magic lantern, [illegible] apparatus,) who is capable of explaining the different slides, and to conduct business in general, is wanted to travel through the English West Indies. A capable and reliable man can have a good steady situation, by addressing A. B., Box No. 166 Times Office, for eight days.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861		$190,409 30
Premiums received since		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862		[illegible]
Losses and Expenses	[illegible]	
Return Premiums	[illegible]	
Re-Insurance, Salvage, &c.	[illegible]	
Total	$455,[illegible]	

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$41,[illegible]	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	[illegible]	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	[illegible]	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	[illegible]	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]	[illegible]
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		[illegible]
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		[illegible]
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		[illegible]
Total Assets		$1,0[illegible]

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board,
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

G. W. SCHMIDT, FRANCIS HATHAWAY, STEWART BROWN, HENRY A. SMYTHE, ROBERT B. MINTURN, LLOYD ASPINWALL, STEPHEN JOHNSON, E. P. FABRI, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, EDWARD KAUPE, ARTHUR LEARY, HENRY OELRICHS, HENRY MEYER, HENRY W. HUBBELL, HOW. E. B. LYMAN, JAMES R. SMITH, GEORGE MOKE, GEORGE MOSLE, F. V. THEBAUD, GUSTAVE H. KISSEL.
JOHN H. EARLE, President.
JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES. GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—New-York, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease on that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Knickerbocker Stage Company, will be held at the office [illegible] and 23d-st., (also for Inspectors of Election in 1863,) on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13, 1862. The poll will be open from 3 to 4 P. M. GEORGE C. PETERS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted. URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 46 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, July 19, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, New-York, Aug 1, 1862. THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 9th inst. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 46 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 8th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, June 23, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INS CO., Office No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 5, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on demand. WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 18, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand. THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

CHEMICAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862. A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. payable on the 30th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 260 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber [illegible]; partial sets gold, per tooth, [illegible]; silver or rubber, [illegible]. Extracting, 25cts.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

LOUD GIVES EIGHT CARTES DE VISITE for $1—No. 301 Canal-st.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 2, 1862. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the ninth day of August, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying 400 barrels Navy Beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn. The Beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform, as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the U. S. District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished without delay. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862. Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the Navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

Sewer in Grand-street, from No. 463 to Sheriff-street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOS. STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPAN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 32 Park-row, Times Buildings, New-York. TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:

Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.

Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.

South side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.

South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.

North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, New-York, Aug. 1, 1862. SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M., For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.

Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals. JAMES DAVIS, WILLIAM M. TWEED, SHERIDAN SHOOK, SMITH ELY, Jr., ORISON BLUNT, WILLIAM C. CONNER, ELIJAH F. PURDY, Committee.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 18th day of August, 1862, for furnishing the bricks, cement and sand, required for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.

There will be required about 400,000 bricks, 5,000 barrels of Cement, 30,000 bushels of sand—but these quantities will be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary.

Five hundred barrels of cement are needed which will set very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Forms for proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be indorsed, "Proposals for Brick," "for Cement," or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington." WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862. WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir," and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington." WALTER L. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 28th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office. Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington." WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE. TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS.

And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a ship-yard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 180 feet long—[illegible] feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—48 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years. BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver, At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 126th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

NEWSPAPER AND JOB OFFICE FOR SALE.—Now doing a good business, in a flourishing village of some 4,000 inhabitants. To an active man it will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy. Address NEWSPAPER, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED hardware house, doing good business, in Chicago, wants a practical man, with capital, as partner. Address M. S., Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-office.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NOTICE.—TO ALL WHO ARE ENTITLED TO pension under the new law, namely: all such as are disabled while in the service; widows of those having died or been killed; orphan children under 16 years; mothers who are dependent; and orphan sisters under 16 years, may procure it by calling or addressing us. New form ready. SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place, N. Y., and No. 476 [illegible]-st., Washington, D. C.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize-money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. F. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 257 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 142 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition; 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Nervous and Mental Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his works."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. F. HOLLICK, AUTHOR OF THE "MARRIAGE GUIDE," &c., and Lecturer on Physiology and the Origin of Life. Office, No. 699 Broadway, New-York City. Hours, 10 till 2, daily, except Sundays.

Dr. H. attends only to those peculiar cases of Nervous and Parental Debility and decay, or natural imperfection, explained in his books and lectures.

N. B.—Persons in the country should especially observe that Dr. H. never leaves New-York City. Those who wish to address him by letter, should direct "Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 New-York City Post-office."

Some of the most curious and important cases are explained in Dr. H.'s "Facts for the Feeble," which will be sent gratis, and post-paid, to any address.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st. C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. *Consultation fee $5.*

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

MADAME WOODS, DOCTRESS, IS CONSULTED by ladies with confidence; also, by letter. She has long treated female complaints. Monthly pills. No. [illegible] Grand-st., near Chrystie.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when ordinary treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 12 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 25 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. C. BOWEN, Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against THOMAS CULLEN and MARY CULLEN, his wife, defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the 26th day of June, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, being formerly part of the farm of John Hopper, deceased, and known and distinguished on a map or chart made by Edward Smith, City Surveyor, on the 26th day of November, 18[illegible], (and which said map is filed in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in the case No. 181) by number fifty-six, bounded southerly in front, by Fifty-first-street, northerly, in the rear, by lot number eighty-one, (81,) easterly, by lot number fifty-five, (55,) and westerly by lot number fifty-seven, (57,) as laid down on said map, beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, at a point three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the line of lot number fifty-five, (55,) on a line parallel with the Eleventh-avenue, to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; thence westerly on a line parallel with Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly along the line of lot number fifty-seven and parallel with the Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-first-street, the place of beginning.—Dated June 28, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 19th day of August, 1862, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 22, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

BERRIEN & PRIME, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy[illegible]-2awtau13

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, ALEXANDER SEWARD, of the City of Utica, has been, by an order of the Supreme Court, appointed Receiver of the estate, property and effects of the Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, an insolvent railroad corporation, and a Trustee of said estate, property and effects; and the undersigned, as such Receiver, hereby requires:

First—That all persons, firms and corporations indebted to said Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, render to him, as such Receiver, at his office in the City of Utica, on or before the 30th day of August, 1862, an account of all such debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to him.

Second—That all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, as such Receiver, by the day above named.

Third—All the creditors of the said Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the subscriber, as such Receiver, at his office in the City of Utica, by the 30th day of September, 1862.

Fourth—And all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Adirondac Estate or Railroad Company, are required to present the same in writing and in detail, to the subscriber, as such Receiver, on or before the time and at the place last above specified.—Dated July 30, 1862. ALEXANDER SEWARD, Receiver of the Adirondac Estate and Railroad Co. au1-law3wF

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD S. CUMMING, Receiver, &c., of Jean Duc, plaintiff, against JEAN DUC, Augustus Bonand, the St. Marks' Fire Insurance Company, Henry A. Mott, Washington Murray, Sidney S. Harris and William R. Carr, defendants—Summons.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1862. BOGARDUS & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 195 Broadway.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, New-York City, on the 30th day of July, 1862. au1-law6wF

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY and others.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which, together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue sixty-seven feet and one and a quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street twenty-three feet, thence northerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue forty-four feet and five and one-half inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet, to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 17, 1862. THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st. JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y. jy17-2awtau5

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above-entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street, seventy-seven feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July, 1862. THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st. jy17-2awtau5 JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third Article of the first Title of the fifth Chapter of the second Part of the Revised Statutes. DAVID McMURRAY, Jr., of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August 8, 1862. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Jr., County Judge of said county, at his office, Mutual Bank Buildings, in the City of Troy, on the 31st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts. GEO. DAY, Attorney for Insolvent, Troy, N. Y. au8-law10wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 226 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862. MARY FANNING, Executrix. JOHN H. FANNING, THOMAS FANNING, Jr., } Executors. jy4-law6mF

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 22, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON. The Nonahon leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½; Day-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾; Morris-st. Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4. Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT NEW CHAMPION, now lying at Albany. Said steamer is 220 feet keel, 26 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; has a 44-inch cylinder, and 10 feet stroke. Inquire at the Propeller Line Office, Pier No. 20, foot of Dey-st.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE. Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes or are blind. No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson. PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook. ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie. AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.
Chief Cabin ... [illegible]
Second Cabin ... [illegible]

FROM BOSTON.
Chief Cabin ... [illegible]
Second Cabin ... [illegible]

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16. EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23. PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30. ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6. AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13. ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20. SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The steamship EDINBURGH will be dispatched from New-York for LIVERPOOL, as an extra steamer, on WEDNESDAY, 6th of August, and will carry a limited number of passengers. JNO. G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA ... SATURDAY, Aug. 9.
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... SATURDAY, Aug. 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	[illegible]	Steerage	[illegible]
First cabin to London	[illegible]	Steerage to London	[illegible]
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	[illegible]
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, [illegible]. From Queenstown, [illegible]. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 2.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from ... $110 to $135

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.

Third Cabin—Intermediate State-rooms—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.

Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clydebuilt steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 9. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, [illegible]; Steerage, found with good provisions, [illegible]. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, [illegible]; Steerage, [illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40. For Freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLYER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the *new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave* Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:00 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot Catharine, E. R. Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At [illegible] A. M., [illegible] M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset. At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport. At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale. On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 5½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5:[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M., and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catharine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and picnic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; [illegible] for Syosset; [illegible] for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from [illegible] A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:00 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY AND AROUND STATEN ISLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8. The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, west side Peck-slip, on FRIDAY MORNING, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, for an excursion around Staten Island, affording passengers a fine view of the scenery, and fortifications in the harbor, returning to the City about 7 o'clock. Fare for excursion, 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every [illegible] minutes.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. LAST DAY BUT ONE of that talented company of Vocalists and SWISS BELL RINGERS, THE ALLEGHANIANS, the most popular troupe of musical performers before the public. Their entertainments are unequaled. Their engagements to appear in Boston next Monday forbid their remaining ONLY TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. Let no lover of good music fail hearing them. THEY APPEAR THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, when Mr. F. STOEPEL will also appear on his WOOD and STRAW PIANO-FORTE. And Mr. ALFRED BURNETT in his comic delineations. LAST DAY BUT ONE OF THE CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL, THE LARGEST LADY IN THE WORLD, 8 feet 1½ inches round the body, and weighs [illegible] lbs. NED, THE LEARNED SEAL. He plays the organ, kisses his Keeper, shoulders the musket, shakes hands with the ladies, throws them kisses, &c. DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS. AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c., &c. Admission to all, only 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON. Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY. The coolest theatre in New-York. Fifth appearance in three years of the celebrated GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE. CROWDS TO WITNESS THE WONDER OF THE WORLD, YOUNG AMERICA, On the three FLYING TRAPEZE. Change of performance every evening. FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 8, 1862, will be presented (for the second time) the beautiful comic pantomime of JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT. JEANNOT ... GABRIEL RAVEL. To conclude with THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE. A LA LEOTARD ... by ... YOUNG AMERICA. The entertainments will commence with (for the third time) the roaring farce of THE WHITES AND BROWNS. MR. WHITE ... MR. THOS. PLACIDE. With the exception of the Press, no free list.

WALLACK'S. Entrance on Broadway and 13th-st. Doors open at 7½; commences at 8. THE NEW BURLESQUE on Boucicault's sensation drama of the Colleen Bawn, called EILY O'CONNOR, EILY O'CONNOR, EILY O'CONNOR, TO-NIGHT. Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE ... as ... Myles-na-Coppaleen, appearing during the evening on the FLYING TRAPEZE. Eily O'Connor, the Colleen Bawn, Mr. W. J. FLORENCE. New music, new scenery, new costumes. To commence with PARIS AND BACK FOR £5.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel. George Christy and J. N. Briggs ... Lessees and Proprietors. George Christy ... Stage Manager. J. N. Briggs ... Business Manager and Treasurer. FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 8. The laughable Farce of Double-Bedded Room—George Christy as Dulcimer Swipes. The famous Quartette, Reeves, Morland, Bray and Curwin. The champion Clog-Dancer E. SANDS. A Grand Matinee every SATURDAY, at 2, for ladies and children. Admittance 25 cents; no half price, except for children, to Matinee only. Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN. MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS THIS EVENING. THE PANTOMIME OF SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD. FIFTH APPEARANCE OF M. DENIER. FIFTH APPEARANCE OF YOUNG MADIGAN. FIFTH APPEARANCE OF MASTER C. MADIGAN. SENORITA CUBAS, THOMAS BAKER, COSTA, THELEUR, XIMENES, WIETOFF, ROMZANI, LOUISE TOURNAIRE, &c., &c. A SPECIALTY PERFORMANCE On SATURDAY AFTERNOON for ladies and children, consisting of the new pantomime of "SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD" and EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES. Admission to the whole, 25 cents.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY. This superb collection of Paintings is again open for exhibition at the old Gallery, No. 548 Broadway. This is the finest Gallery of Paintings in the country. The pictures are all for sale. For any information in regard to price, terms, &c., address JAS. W. WARD, Secretary Inst. Art, No. 548 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Receiving basins and culverts in Chambers-street and James-slip; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to [illegible] Third-avenue to Harlem River; receiving basin southeast corner Suffolk and Houston streets.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Pearl and Cherry streets; on both sides of James-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver streets; on both sides of Water and Cherry streets, between Roosevelt and Oliver streets; on both sides of James-slip, [illegible] South and Oak streets; both sides of Roosevelt-street, between Cherry and Madison streets; both sides of Oak-street, between Chestnut and James streets; both sides of Bowery, between Chestnut and Roosevelt streets; south side of Batavia-street, between Chambers and James streets; north sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; on both sides of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; east side of Suffolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice. CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors. OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Aug. 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, August 6, 1862. NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Croton water will be introduced into the New Grand Reservoir TUESDAY, August 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely. The public are respectfully invited to witness the consummation of this great work, without further notice. THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPAN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, ISA A. ALLEN, C. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, ISA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of MANNING & DE FOREST, for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage business. Domestic and foreign specie, demand notes, land warrants, &c., bought and sold. JOHN B. MANNING, A. E. DE FOREST, No. [illegible] Broadway, near Fulton-st. NEW-YORK, July 31, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of VOORHEES & BELL, dealers in army and navy supplies at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled up by R. F. VOORHEES, who continues the business on his own account. NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862. R. F. VOORHEES, SAM. BELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY associated with me Mr. EDWARD F. GILBERT, under the name and firm of GEO. HERKIMER & CO. The Flour and Grain commission business will be continued at No. 109 Broad-st. GEO. HERKIMER. NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED 1823,) REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 23 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU. PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS. Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. [illegible] East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—[illegible] worth of enameled slate mantels, imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers' prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones. WM. S. BEE & CO., No. [illegible] Hudson-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 albums [illegible].

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE PACIFIC.

The Steamship Golden Gate Destroyed by Fire.

One Hundred and Eighty Lives Lost.

Over a Million in Treasure on Board—Uncertainty as to its Loss.

Dispatches reached this City yesterday announcing the destruction of the steamship *Golden Gate* by fire. She left San Francisco, July 21, for Panama, with two hundred and thirty passengers, $1,400,000 in treasure for New-York, and $270,000 for England. She was burnt at sea July 27, and one hundred and eighty passengers, twenty of her crew, and all the treasure lost.

The following are the telegraphic dispatches received:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.

To WM. L. HALLADAY, No. 3 Wall-street: I saved myself from the burning ship by lashing myself to the [illegible] ladder and jumping overboard; [illegible] her port wheel, while under way, and received no [illegible] injury; was picked up by the ship's boat, re[illegible] in it twenty hours before reaching Manzanillo. [illegible] all lost. Will return overland. Telegraph to my family about my safety and health.

BENJAMIN HALLADAY.

Mr. HALLADAY is of the firm of HALLADAY & [illegible], agents of the California and Oregon steamship line.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.

To *Allen McLane, President*:

Golden Gate burned at sea near Manzanillo. Two hundred passengers and crew perished. Ship total loss. Particulars as soon as possible.

FORBES & BABCOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.

To *Eugene Kelly & Co*:

Steamship *Golden Gate*, which sailed hence 21st ult., took fire twelve miles off Manzanillo, and was burnt to the water's edge. About two hundred passengers lost.

[illegible] FARGO gone. BEN. HALLADAY and Capt. [illegible] saved. It is thought the treasure will be saved, as the ship was beached.

[illegible], formerly of New-York, went out [illegible]. Left a wife in this City [illegible].

An interruption in the telegraph line east of Salt Lake, has prevented the reception as yet of the particulars of this terrible disaster. The wires are momentarily expected to be in working order. The fullest details will be obtained from San Francisco as early as possible.

The *Golden Gate* was a side-wheel steamer of 2,067 tons. Her length was 145 feet, breadth 35 feet, and depth 16 feet. She was built in this City in 1850, by W. H. WEBB, and was remodeled in 1858. Two oscillating engines, having two cylinders of 85 inches diameter, with 8 feet stroke of piston, furnished her motive power. On the shipping register she ranks A 2, [illegible] provisions made for security against fire are noted as insufficient.

She was one of the finest boats on the route between Panama and San Francisco, and was a favorite with the traveling public. She was noted for her police regulations, and the rules in relation to fire were well defined, and made plain to all her crew and passengers. It was customary on this route to exercise the passengers and crew in fire duty.

The *Golden Gate* was a fast vessel and could accommodate about 800 passengers, besides a large quantity of freight. She carried from eight to twelve boats, sufficient to carry several hundred persons. She was repaired in 1856, '58, '59, and latterly she had been put in excellent order.

THE INSURANCES.

It is thought here that the vessel is not insured, but most of the specie is. The regular shippers of specie have usually open policies, and the consignees here have no means of knowing the amount of insurance until the arrival of the mail. The vessel is worth from $50,000 to $60,000, at the highest.

NO LATER NEWS.

We are indebted to Mr. BOWLES, the telegraph operator at Buffalo, for the following:

"The California line is down west of Julesburgh. There is no prospect of getting anything through to-night. There is a great storm progressing west."

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 7—10 P. M.

There is no prospect of getting a report of the *Golden Gate* disaster to-night. The line is down between Overland City and Fort Laramie.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The ship *Wild Pigeon* sailed for Valparaiso to-day.

The bark *E. A. Rawlings*, in the employ of the Government, was recently wrecked at the mouth of the Colorado River. She had a cargo of commissary stores, valued at $200,000.

The work on the new levee around Sacramento is progressing energetically. The levee will cost over $200,000, and is to be from eight to ten feet high, and of sufficient strength to leave no room for apprehension of future inundations.

The first train of overland emigrants from Iowa arrived last week at Powder River mines, Oregon. They experienced no trouble on the road, getting along without difficulty. Three companies of Oregon cavalry had gone out to meet them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The confiscated ship *Henry Brigham* was sold by the United States Marshal yesterday, for $15,000.

A dividend has been declared by the Ophir Silver Mining Company for the month ending on the 5th inst., amounting to $72 per foot. Shares in the mines are now selling for $2,400 per foot.

Extremely flattering accounts are being received of all the principal silver mines in Nevada Territory. The bullion receipts are large, and the stock is going up, and there is danger of a speculative *furore*.

The Overland Mail Company's coaches have commenced arriving. Since the recent change of route, the trip from St. Joseph to Salt Lake has been made in [illegible] days. There is a prospect that the average time from St. Louis to San Francisco will be nineteen days, and that the whole ocean mail from New-York to San Francisco will come through in twenty-five days.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—An absurdly funny burlesque, by Mr. H. J. BYRON, called "Eily O'Connor; or, the Fatal Dip," was produced at Wallack's Theatre last evening. By the title we can guess at once that Mr. BOURCICAULT'S successful drama of the "Colleen Bawn" is the piece burlesqued—and admirably well it is done. The principal scenes and incidents are adhered to with the strictest fidelity, which are recognized at once, and by their quaint resemblance to the original, keep the house in a constant state of cachinnation. Mrs. FLORENCE, as *Myles-na-Coppaleen*; Miss V. CROCKER, as *Hardress Cregan*; Mr. W. DAVIDGE, as *Danny Mann*, and Mr. FLORENCE, as *Eily O'Connor*, are excellent. So good is the last-named gentleman, that he must be classed among the best burlesque actors of the day.

BENEFIT OF MESSRS. A. H. DAVENPORT AND J. W. COLLIER.—This evening Messrs. A. H. DAVENPORT and J. W. COLLIER take a joint benefit at the Winter Garden. A most attractive bill has been provided. The services of that charming little actress, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, have been procured, and she will appear in "Fanchon," Mr. DAVENPORT and Mr. COLLIER supporting her, in the respective *rôles* of *Didier* and *Landry Barbeau*. Other entertainments of an engaging character will also be produced, which, combined, cannot fail to attract a large and crowded audience.

More Sick and Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* has arrived, with 400 sick and wounded soldiers from Harrison's Landing.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THIS CITY.

Organization of the New Troops—The Draft—Payment of Bounties—Progress of Enlistments.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW TROOPS.

All the men raised under the President's requisition for three hundred thousand men for three years or the war, that can be so used legitimately, will be used to fill up the depleted ranks of the old regiments now in the field. Faith will of course be kept with new regiments which can, quite or nearly complete their organization by the 15th inst., but there is little doubt that all bodies of recruits existing in a fragmentary condition on that date, will be rendered available in the readiest way that offers. It is calculated that this three hundred thousand—all of whom are confidently expected to come in voluntarily—will be sufficient to carry into effect the military measures immediately resolved upon at Washington. The second three hundred thousand, which are to be raised by a prompt draft of the enrolled militia, will probably not be called into active service—not the whole of them, at any rate. They will more likely be used for garrison duty, and, to some extent, as a reserve from which occasional detachments can be drawn to strengthen any given point or army. Until the early part of Winter they will, it is said, be retained here at work in camps of instruction, there to be thoroughly disciplined in [illegible] and made fit, by the end of [illegible], to bear the [illegible] for active [illegible].

The General Orders from the War Department [illegible] the details of what is desired in this quarter, are perhaps now on their way to the [illegible]. These will as little as possible interfere with the independent action of the State authorities. Governors and State Inspectors are to follow their own devices in obtaining the citizens of their several Commonwealths, for service in the [illegible]; but they will be [illegible] and have [illegible] to them the wishes of the President and the President's military advisers.

What is to be done with the militia regiments of this City, who lately responded to the President's call for three months' volunteers, is not yet positively known. The War Department, there is no question, will keep faith with them, and muster them out of the general service at the end of the term for which their aid was asked. Their friends claim that the State, too, tacitly agreed that that term should not be exceeded, except in some more extraordinary emergency than has yet occurred. The State authorities only will have to decide how this is; whether the three months' men are a part of the State quota, and liable to a six months' extension of service, or whether they may not take advantage of being early in the field as a set-off for the briefer spell of duty required of them. Possibly all parties in all the States will be satisfied if the green and inexperienced levy of three hundred thousand be officered by this now partly-trained thirty thousand of three-monthers. No more politic disposition could be made of the matter. Under any circumstances it is not to be supposed the new force can be organized in less than a month, and between now and then circumstances may either warrant the authorities in relaxing the anticipated sternness of its measures, or may compel them more rigid and comprehensive enforcement.

PROSPECTS OF DRAFT NO. 1.

From present appearances there is reason to believe that the three hundred thousand men required for three years will be all raised by volunteering before the 15th inst. Recruiting has improved so much, since the choice of being drafted without bounty, or of volunteering with it, was offered to those who are to fill up the ranks of the army, that it is generally predicted the latter course will be followed by enough men to render a conscription for the long term needless. Perhaps the payment of bounty will be continued for a few days past the 15th, with the more reason that it is almost certain Maj. PINCKNEY will be unable to complete his scheme of enrollment by that date. Excitement concerning the draft has almost disappeared. Only the Southern sympathizers and foreigners in our midst still exhibit any perturbation on the subject. Some of the former declare they will resist conscription to the death; that it will take two of their own men to make each of them fight a rebel, and so forth. Gentlemen of this persuasion will be settled with in very short order. Foreigners are anxious and besiege their Consuls; but their right to exemption will be respected, and complications with foreign Governments carefully avoided. The County Clerk's office was not crowded so much yesterday, and Mr. ARCHIBALD had a much easier time of it. The calculation is that the majority of those claiming exemption have already filed their certificates.

PROGRESS OF THE CHRISTIAN COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of the Christian public, interested in the establishment of a company of Christian young men, to enlist for the war, was held last evening at Dr. BURCHARD'S Church, in Thirteenth-street. JAMES W. FARR, Esq., Presided, and Mr. ST. JOHN opened the exercises with prayer. A letter was read from Dr. BURCHARD, excusing himself for non-attendance, and expressing his sympathy with the cause, and his confidence in the ability of Capt. HOWLAND to fitly command the "Monitors." Mr. J. A. MAPES was chosen Secretary, and read a letter from B. J. LOSSING, of similar purport to that of Dr. BURCHARD.

After spirited addresses by Rev. Mr. ST. JOHN and MATTHEW HALE SMITH, a full discussion was had of the best plan of procedure. Remarks were made by Capt. HOWLAND, Mr. FARR, Mr. ST. JOHN and others. It was decided that as there are but fourteen men on the rolls now, more active recruiting efforts are necessary. It was generally understood that young men inclined to moral habits would be acceptable, and that it would perhaps be better to get an authorization to raise the company for some regiment now in the field. The fund is now over $1,000, and ample inducements of good associations as well as of extra bounties are offered to young men to recruit. It was finally resolved to appoint a Committee of Five to coöperate actively with Capt. HOWLAND in obtaining recruits for the company. The meeting adjourned *sine die*, with the understanding that a recruiting office will be opened and practical measures taken to fill up the company within eight days—before the draft.

THE MONITORS—HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 308 BROADWAY.—Young men willing to serve their country, and desirous of uniting with a company of sober and moral, as well as fighting men, are earnestly invited to enroll themselves. Capt. HOWLAND, the Commandant, is an old Seventh Regiment officer, competent as a soldier, and careful of his men.

GOV. MORGAN IN THE PARK.

His Excellency the Governor yesterday paid a visit to the Park Barracks, through which institution he was conducted by Capt. ARNIS, and he is said to have been much pleased with the inspection. During the day, a number of convalescent soldiers passed resolutions thanking the officials in charge of the Barracks for the kind treatment they had received. A great many recovered invalids are constantly reporting for duty, and are at once sent to Fort Hamilton, from whence, when collected in sufficient force, they are dispatched to the field of active operations.

THE FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Col. WM. GURNEY, the commandant of the First Regiment National Volunteers, the headquarters of which are at Mozart Hall, No. 314 Broadway, offers to pay an extra bounty of $5, in addition to the Government and State bounties now offered. Col. GURNEY is well and favorably known in this City as having been connected for many years with the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. At the commencement of the rebellion he raised a company for Col. COCHRAN'S Regiment, and was afterward detailed for special duty. Young, active, able-bodied young men cannot do better than join this organization.

THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Sixth Senatorial District Committee was held yesterday, at the City Hall, Mr. KELLY in the chair. Reports relative to enlistments, from the several recruiting stations in the District, were handed in, which showed a great increase in the matter of recruiting. No further business of importance having to be transacted, the Committee adjourned till Monday next.

NOMINATION OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TO THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

The Fifth Senatorial District Committee have nominated Capt. JOHN T. LOCKMAN, Company H, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment now being organized under their auspices, under command of Col. PRESSNER.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE REGIMENT.

Mr. ADON SMITH, Jr., of No. 3 South-street, has been appointed Treasurer of the New-York Produce Exchange Regiment. All persons desirous of aiding in the raising of this regiment can send contributions to Mr. SMITH'S office.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Gen. MEAGHER'S period of leave, for special purposes of recruiting, is nearly expired. All who wish to join that gallant band must do so immediately. All recruits will report at headquarters, No. 300 Broadway, on Saturday next, at 9 P. M. Line officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, unless sick and unable, will be at headquarters at 10 A. M., to meet the General, previous to his leaving for the Army of the Potomac.

THE EXEMPTION PANIC—NOTES OF A LOOKER-ON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Quack Doctors, and Commissioners of Deeds and Notaries Public, have formed copartnerships all over the City, and are doing a big business in the exemption line. The Doctor certifies that, in his judgment, they, the dupes, are all unfit or disqualified for military duty, and the Commissioner or Notary swears them to the fact, and charges from one to five dollars as the dupe will bleed. Who cares? A man got up a fine business by charging strangers a half-dollar each to show them across the Park. The genius of the two occupations are about alike. And here it is! The County Clerk of Brooklyn, Kings County, as well as the Clerks of every other county in the State, as we are informed, charge nothing for filing exemption papers, on the ground that there is no law for it, except HARRY GREEN, our County Clerk, who persists in charging thirteen cents for every certificate filed. This item, from present appearances, will amount to from seventy to one hundred thousand dollars. Query—Have we a Supervisor blunt enough to investigate the question as to what pocket this lob should fall? The County Clerk receives a salary from the County of $3,000 a year, in addition to which, the duties he performs for the State amount to about $6,000 a year, and by law he pockets all the money he receives for searches, which has never been less than $10,000 a year, (contracted by him out at that.) But it seems, in times of war, those who grab the most are the best fellows.

Over the sea of heads pressed into the County Clerk's Office, yesterday, for the purpose of filing "Exemption papers," a [illegible] of paper [illegible] [illegible], containing the following:

[illegible] to [illegible]
Who rush to save their native land,
[illegible] your praise and breathe contempt,
They rush—to prove they are exempt.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862. B.

CRUSH THE REBELLION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I will give (in addition to the bounty allowed by the United States, State and City of New-York) twenty-five dollars ($25) to each of the first five recruits, who, after this date and before the 15th inst., shall be accepted in the brigades of either Gen. SICKLES or Gen. MEAGHER. The money to be paid on their being mustered into the service of the United States, on the certificate of the Captain of the Company.

ISAAC PHILLIPS, No. 56 Broadway,
at the U. S. Appraiser's Office.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS AND THE WAR.

PATRIOTIC ADDRESS TO THE FORCE—TWO REGIMENTS TO BE RAISED BY AND FROM THE MEMBERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, held yesterday, on motion of Commissioner BOWEN, it was

Resolved, That the following address be distributed to the Captains of Police, and publicly read to the Force of the respective Precincts:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE POLICE FORCE.

You comprise, as members of the Police, 2,300 able-bodied men, in the prime of life, and in the highest physical condition. You are receiving for the performance of important, but not onerous duties, from $800 to $1,200 a year, while more than half a million of your fellow-citizens are in the field fighting for the existence of the Government. It is right and proper that you should bear a portion of the public burden, by either going into the field yourselves or by contributing to the support of those who do. It is the intention of the Board of Police to place at least two regiments in the field. One is nearly completed; the other will be commenced immediately, and it is designed to make it the best regiment of the State, in respect to discipline and the personal character of its members.

For this Regiment the members of the force are invited to volunteer. The Board of Police will reserve the places they may temporarily vacate, and restore them, on their return with an honorable discharge, to the rank they now occupy.

Such members of the force as are indisposed or are unable to volunteer are invited to contribute on the next pay-day for the purpose of defraying the expenses of raising the contemplated Regiment as follows:

Captains of Police	$20	Patrolmen	$10
Sergeants	15	Doormen	8

The payments to be made to the Chief Clerk through the Captains of Police, who will furnish to the Chief Clerk the names of contributors.

For the support of the families of policemen who are now in military service, or who may now volunteer, it is proposed there shall be the following contributions monthly, on the basis of 300 volunteers from the force:

Captains, $3 per month.
Sergeants, $2 per month.
Patrolmen, $1 50 per month.
Doormen, $1 per month.

To be paid in like manner to the Chief Clerk. If a less number than three hundred volunteer, then the monthly payment to be reduced in the same ratio.

By order of the Board of Police.

JAMES BOWEN, President.

To the last-named fund Mr. BOWEN contributes to the extent of $500.

WHAT MASSACHUSETTS IS DOING.

GREAT WAR MEETING AT TREMONT TEMPLE, BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

An immense war meeting was held this evening, in Tremont Temple, at which several thousand people were present.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT was the principal speaker, and made a most eloquent and patriotic address, strongly denouncing the idea of giving up the contest. He might once have been in favor of peaceful separation, but that time had passed, and now the Union must be restored, at whatever cost. Speeches were made by Lieut.-Col. WELLS of the Massachusetts First, Father SCULLY, Capt. MAHAN of the Massachusetts Ninth, Hon. GEO. B. UPTON, Hon. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, and other gentlemen. There were quite a number of enlistments.

NEW REGIMENTS FOR THE WAR—ORGANIZATION OF NINE MONTHS' MEN.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

In accordance with the request of many citizens, Gov. ANDREW has authorized the organization of a new Boston regiment for the war, to consist of ten companies of infantry, two of rifles, and a battery of artillery. Lieut.-Col. BATCHELER, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, is to be the Colonel, and the Governor suggests that the regiment be mainly officered from soldiers now in the field, who have earned the right of promotion for gallant services.

The Second Battalion of Infantry, "Boston Tigers," are to be increased to a regiment, for nine months' service. Major C. L. HOLBROOK is to be the Colonel. A general desire is expressed that the whole militia of Massachusetts be organized, armed and equipped, and held in readiness for the call of the Government. The people seem determined to make war their special business until a peace is conquered.

Gov. ANDREW has granted permission to the Independent Cadets and the Fourth Battalion of Infantry to form the nucleus of two new regiments for nine months' service.

RECRUITING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The merchants of Milk, Franklin, Kilby, and other leading streets, including nearly all the heavy business houses, have signed an agreement to close their stores and counting-rooms every afternoon during the whole of next week, to assist in filling up the quota of Boston, under the call for 300,000 three years' volunteers. The old South Church proprietors have agreed to throw open their grounds around their edifice, and display a starry flag that has a revolutionary history. Tents and pavilions will be erected for headquarters, and recruiting will be the order of the day throughout the city.

TROOPS TO LEAVE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The Thirty-third Regiment, Col. MAGGI, will leave for the seat of war on Monday, and the Thirty-fourth Regiment on Tuesday, of next week. Both regiments go with full ranks, and are splendidly equipped.

WHAT IS DOING IN NEW-YORK.

THE FIRST NEW-YORK REGIMENT UNDER THE CALL.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 7.

The regiment for this Senatorial District, Col. VAN VALKENBURGH, reached the minimum standard several days since, and has been officially designated the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment New-York State Volunteers. A request has been received from the President, through Secretary STANTON, that Col. VAN VALKENBURGH proceed with his command as soon as possible to Washington, and the regiment will probably leave next Wednesday morning. The One Hundred and Seventh is the first Regiment from the State under the July call.

RECRUITING AT ONEIDA.

UTICA, Friday, Aug. 7.

Capt. ALVIN WHITE, Co. A, Fourth Oneida Regiment, reports 100 men.

Over 800 men are mustered in for the regiment, and most of them are in camp.

WAR MEETING AT SCRANTON, PENN.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 7.

An immense war meeting was held here last night. The speakers were Hon. G. A. GROW and Hon. W. W. KETCHUM. The neighboring towns of Dunmore, Providence and Hyde Park sent delegations headed by bands of music, &c., &c. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

One hundred and fifteen men have enlisted here up to 9 o'clock this morning. They refuse to take the bounty.

FLIGHT OF BALTIMORE REBELS.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 7.

Quite a stampede is in progress from this city of parties eager to escape the draft. Some are going to Europe, many to Canada, and others to various Northern States. Many leading Secessionists are disappearing for parts unknown.

MAINE.

HER QUOTA MORE THAN FULL.

BRUNSWICK, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

A very large war meeting was held here tonight. Speeches were made by Prof. HITCHCOCK, of New-York, and others.

It was announced, semi-officially, that four companies over and above Maine's quota had already enlisted.

THE DRAFT.

NUMBER OF WHITE MALES IN THE UNITED STATES, BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 50 YEARS.

Loyal States.	1850.	1860.
Maine	146,279	157,173
New-Hampshire	86,547	85,062
Vermont	80,569	81,004
Massachusetts	270,410	333,368
Rhode Island	39,186	40,230
Connecticut	97,780	121,254
New-York	827,115	1,083,604
New-Jersey	117,669	163,260
Pennsylvania	567,809	715,436
Maryland	100,131	136,664
District of Columbia	9,678	14,219
Northwestern Virginia	82,324	88,470
Ohio	488,562	612,169
Indiana	236,028	281,994
Illinois	217,901	484,094
Wisconsin	86,809	205,371
Michigan	100,073	191,658
Iowa	43,080	122,662
Minnesota	2,301	41,585
Delaware	9,678	11,712
Total	3,637,912	4,960,702
The North and West have drawn on this force thus far, for army and navy		900,000
Left		4,060,702

Seceded States.	1850.	1860.
Virginia	212,660	151,738
North Carolina	126,651	142,987
South Carolina	68,753	67,875
Georgia	120,363	146,314
Florida	12,750	21,165
Alabama	101,750	125,377
Mississippi	73,450	103,369
Tennessee	172,447	196,391
Louisiana	82,629	104,145
Texas	42,356	121,844
Arkansas	40,351	83,716
Total	1,049,311	1,266,622
The South has drawn upon this force thus far		500,000
Left		766,622

Border States.	1850.	1860.
Kentucky	185,720	225,435
Missouri	155,041	272,941
Total	340,761	498,376

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf.

TROTTING ON FASHION COURSE.

A trotting match for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, took place yesterday, on the Fashion Course. The contest was between two very fine road horses, belonging to gentlemen well known in turf circles, and was, on that account, of unusual interest to a large circle of their friends. The affair was well contested, the horses running side by side during part of the heats, but the winner was never headed, and won in three straight heats, and in excellent time.

SUMMARY.

H. F. Jones names s. m. mare *Colombia*	1	1	1
D. Mace names b. g. *Shark*	2	2	2

Time—2:38¼, 2:36½, 2:35.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH FOR $5,000 A SIDE.

A match was made yesterday at the Fashion Course for $5,000, mile heats, best three in five, between two horses, in the stables of Mr. HORACE F. JONES and Mr. ROWE, (owner of *Ethan Allen*.) It is to come off on Sept. 10.

THE DOUBLE TEAM TROTTING MATCH TO-DAY.

It will be seen by the advertisement that a very exciting trot takes place to-day on the Fashion Course. It is between three double teams, and for $1,000; the entries being by S. MCLAUGHLIN, H. WOODRUFF and D. MACE. The affair has created great interest among turfmen, and will, no doubt, draw a large number of spectators to the track.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM VS. CHARTER OAK.

These clubs played a match yesterday at Hoboken, which resulted in favor of the Gothams, after a well-fought contest on both sides. The senior club of the Association—the Gotham—has regenerated itself, and now plays a very strong game. In this match, the new first-base man distinguished himself almost as much as Mr. WADSWORTH. Messrs. BURNS and MOORE made home runs. A very large number of persons were present to witness the match, which was conducted with good temper.

The following is the score:

GOTHAM CLUB.	Runs.	CHARTER OAK CLUB.	Runs.
Thorn, p.	2	Vanderhoef, r. f.	1
La Tourette, 1st b.	2	Randolph, 2d b.	1
Squires, s.	3	Clyne, c.	2
Forsyth, c. f.	1	Piper, c. f.	1
Burns, l. f.	3	Fish, 3d b.	1
Schaeffer, r. f.	1	Vanderhoef, 1st b.	2
Cohen, c.	2	Fuller, s.	1
Van Cott, 2d b.	2	Patchen, l. f.	2
Turner, 3d b.	1	Shields, p.	1
Total	17	Total	12

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Gotham	0	2	3	2	2	2	3	0	0—17
Charter Oak	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	4	0—12

UMPIRE—Mr. McMahon, of the Mutual Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Edmond and Duval.

Yachting.

A yacht race for a sweepstakes of $600 took place yesterday, between five yachts of the Brooklyn Yacht Club and one belonging to the Jersey City Yacht Club, in which the latter came off victorious.

The *entries* were as follows:

Names.	Length.	Builders.
Wardlaw	20ft.	Henry Smedley.
Alfred Partridge	20ft.	H. Smedley.
Rachel	20ft. 9in.	P. McGeihan.
Laura	26ft. 11in.	H. Smedley.
Commodore	27ft. 10in.	Sol Smedley and Lennox.
Nonpareil	20ft. 8in.	David Kirby.

The yachts were cat-rigged—mainsail—and sailed ten miles to windward and back, the course being from the Brooklyn Yacht Club House, South Brooklyn, to Buoy No. 9, on the tail end of the West Bank in the Lower Bay. The wind was from southeast which allowed the yachts to lay their course close-hauled to the fort on Staten Island, below the Narrows, when they made one tack to the eastward, and rounded the buoy, after which they started sheet and reached the Club House with a free wind. The yachts started in order, as in the above list, at intervals of half a minute, and the *Rachel* overhauled the *Partridge* a quarter of a mile below Fort Diamond, and rounded the buoy five minutes ahead of the *Laura*, the *Partridge* close on, the *Nonpareil* five minutes later, *Wardlaw* two minutes, and *Commodore* fourteen minutes still later.

The yachts arrived home as follows: *Rachel* in 3 hours, 10 minutes, 7 seconds; *Laura*, 3 hours, 37 minutes, 46 seconds; *Nonpareil*, 3 hours, 38 minutes, 17 seconds; *Partridge*, 3 hours, 40 minutes, 27 seconds; *Wardlaw*, 3 hours, 43 minutes, 20 seconds; *Commodore*, 3 hours, 45 minutes, 36 seconds. The *Rachel* came in a very easy winner over the Brooklyn yachts, which are very hollow in the bow, and proportionably sharp. Mr. MCGAHAN has his yacht-building establishment at the basin in which the yachts of the Jersey City Yacht Club are moored, many of which he has built. His lines are fuller and very symmetrical, and he makes excellent sea boats. The *Rachel* was sailed by the veteran Capt. WM. SMITH, of New-Jersey, in splendid style; and such a shaking of hands as the old salt got at the conclusion of the race, must have been very satisfactory to him.

The wind was just enough for the yachts to stand up to without reefing, and a steam-tug was chartered for the judges, and a large number of spectators. Steamboats and other craft also accompanied the regatta.

The schooner-yacht *Sport*, of the Hoboken Yacht Club, Capt. PITMAN, with her owner and a party of gentlemen, sailed last night for the Sound, to join the New-York Yacht Squadron on its annual cruise. She is just off the ways and looks as fine as a fiddle.

The New Comet.

The following observations of Comet II. Delta, 1862, made at the Dudley Observatory, by G. W. HOUGH, Assistant, have been handed to us for publication:

This comet was discovered at the Dudley Observatory, by Mr. THOMAS SIMONS, on the evening of the 18th July.

	M. T. Dud. Obs. H. Min. Sec.	App. A. R. H. min. Sec.	App. Dec. Deg. Min. Sec.
1862—July 18	11 28 33.66	5 23 37.56	+57 45 03.41
July 25	9 22 18.01	6 31 24.25	78 12 25.79
July 26	9 29 48.14	6 36 47.78	78 29 04.26

July 18—Comet observed with the Equatorial, and compared with 10.5 Mag. Star:

[illegible] No. Comp. A. R. 16 Dec. 16

The place of the Star was determined by three transits, observed with the Olcott Meridian Circle.

	App. A. R. H. Min. Sec.	App. Dec. Deg. Min. Sec.
July 18	5 24 03.05	+57 44 10.13

The observations on the 25th and 26th were made with the Olcott Meridian Circle at the Lower Culmination.

15 wires were used for A. R., and the time of transit recorded on the chronograph by the magnetic method.

The observations are not corrected for parallax.

The Boston Courier.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

Mr. GEORGE LUNT, editor of the Boston *Courier*, announces his interest in that paper for sale.

A State Senator Indicted for Perjury.

ERIE, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 7.

The Grand Jury, now sitting for Erie County, have indicted MORROW B. LOWRY, a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, for perjury.

From Port Sarnia, Michigan, to Liverpool.

PORT SARNIA, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The brig *George Laidlaw* cleared from here today for Liverpool direct, with 1,100 barrels of oil—900 crude and 200 refined.

Markets.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT, moderate demand; sales 25,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 04, and 4,000 bushels on private terms. CORN quiet. Freights dull. *Receipts*—34,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—4,863 bbls. Flour, 9,200 bush. Wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT a shade lower. *Receipts*—11,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat. Freights 9c. to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm; sales of Red Winter at $1 14½@$1 15; Milwaukee Club, $1 05; Kenosha Spring, $1. CORN, 43½c.@44c.; moderate demand. OATS, fair demand, 38c. WHISKY, fair request at 30c., with sales of 700 bbls. *Imports*—14,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—No Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT in good request, at 94½c.@95½c. for No. 1, and 90½c. for No. 2. CORN steady, at 31½c. *Receipts*—3,300 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bush. Wheat, 89,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—1,660 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bush. Wheat, 162,000 bush. Corn. Exchange on New-York unchanged. Gold, 12½ premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR active. WHEAT firm; White $1 45@$1 55; Red $1 28@$1 35. CORN active; Yellow 64c.@65c. PROVISIONS firm. Mess Pork $11@$11 25. WHISKY dull at 31c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR active, and firm at previous rates. WHEAT active and advanced 2c.@3c. CORN quiet; supply very light. OATS firm and advanced 1c. WHISKY dull at 32c.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 824, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—The Great War Meeting at the Capitol—Negroes not to be Used—Anticipated Movements by the Rebels—Army Orders.

CONCERNING DRAFTING AGAIN—Notes and Queries on the Great Question of the Day—Who are Exempt and Who are Not—The Law and Gospel on the Subject.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—What has Happened in Gen. McClellan's Command—Full Details of all Events from our Special Correspondents.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—The News from Gen. Pope's Command—His Advance to Culpepper Court-house.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE WAR.

ARMING THE NEGROES.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE ARABIA—The British Press on the Present Situation of Affairs in America—Important Debate in Parliament on Canadian Affairs—Departure of the French Admiral for Mexico.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

An invaluable number.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig *Ann*, from *Monrovia, W. C. A.*—Rev. R. Ames, F. A. Johnson, Miss Emma Vaughan, J. L. Lloyd, P. W. Dewey, P. Gulbert, L. Page, J. Davis, E. G. Burton.

In schr. *Reindeer*, from *St. Martin's*—D. H. Weymiss, lady and 2 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 02	Sun sets	7 03	Moon sets	3 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 31	Gov. Island	7 03	Hell Gate	8 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Hoffman, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships George Peabody, Prince, London, Hallett & Carman; Berlin, Jackson, Belfast, Trask & Dearborn; Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool, Tapscott & Co.

Barks Armenia, (Aust.,) [illegible], Cork, C. C. Duncan & Co.; George Curl, (Pruss.,) Blasner, Plymouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Centenary, (Br.,) Young, New Ross, Ireland, Boyd & Hincken; Mary Baker, (Br.,) Vickery, Londonderry, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Opstapheren, (Nor.,) Gund, Bristol, Edmiston Bros.; A. Horta, Orcutt, New-Orleans, Nelson & Fosdick; Tempest, Reed, Rio Janeiro, Welsh, Carver & Chase; Breeze, Outerbridge, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; West Gulbranthom, New-Orleans, [illegible] Kleberson; J. Congdon, (Br.,) Forbes, St. Johns, N. F., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; G. J. Ward, Briggs, Cork, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schooners C. C. Brown, Perkins, Rockport, Me., master; J. W. Webster, Blake, New-Orleans, J. W. Elwell & Co.; A. Crandell, Brown, Norwich, C. G. Andrews; Brave, Cropper, Harrison's Landing, Va., master; Corinna M. Jones, Plymouth, W. D. Mangam; Mary Anna, Hulse, New-Orleans, A. Dewey; C. E. Dixon, Wilcox, Matanzas, W. W. Russell, Bro. & Co.; R. C. Shotman, Camp, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

U. S. Steam-transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Harrison's Landing 48 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Onward, Coombs, Belfast June 23, in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase. July 24, lat. 42 30, lon. 52 10, spoke brig Hydra, from Bordeaux for New-York. Aug. 4, off Nantucket, passed a bark bound E., showing numbers 5,731, 3d distg. pendant; same time, passed ship A. K., bound E.

Ship Sheridan, Russell, Antwerp June 25, and Flushing 26th, with mdse., to Howland & Frothingham. Has been 12 ds. to the westward of Sable Island, with light westerly winds and fogs.

Ship Margaret Evans, Warner, London and Isle of Wight June 23, with mdse. and 34 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Bark Peter, (Pruss.,) Beckman, Newcastle 58 ds., with coal to order. Had some very heavy weather; lost and split sails, &c.

Bark Utah, Bosley, Barbadoes July 23, in ballast to C. Durand & Co.

Brig Ann, Yates, Monrovia, W. C. A., 40 ds., with camwood, palm oil, &c., to Yates & Porterfield. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Angeline, (Br.,) Lohman, Cow Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaine. Had some very heavy weather, broke mainboom, foretopsail-yard, lost flying jib and middle staysail.

Brig Brill, (Br., of Prince William, N. B.,) Crowell, Matanzas 16 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Punch, (Br., of Shoreham,) Williams, Cardiff 55 ds. Lon. 48 54, saw large quantities of ice.

Brig Boanie, (Br., of St. John, N. F.,) Monkton, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Green & Curry.

Brig Minnehaha, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Limerick 38 ds., in ballast to Arkell, Hurd & Co.

Brig Beatrice, (of Barrington,) Strout, Minititlan July 14, with mahogany to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Lilly Dale, (Br.,) Stephens, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Sabra, Whittemore, Salt Cay, T. I., [illegible] ds., with salt to F. Talbot & Co. Aug. 6, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], spoke Hebe, brig, with loss of foretopmast; same time, saw a full-rigged brig, with loss of maintopmast, &c. [illegible].

Schr. Andromeda, (prize,) Acting Master Dwyer, Key West 10 ds., with cotton, hides, &c. The A. was captured about two months ago off Havana by U. S. gunboat Pursuit.

Schr. Quickstep, (Br.,) Johnson, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Gray, Harrison's Landing 3 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Schr. Quickstep, (Br.,) Johnson, Hantsport, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Tillie E., Anderson, Dighton, Mass., with plaster for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Lamartine, Crowe, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Reindeer, (Br., of Halifax,) McDougal, St. Martin's July 26, with salt and sugar to F. G. Hamilton & Co.

Schr. Eddy B. Wiswell, Phillips, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Benjamin Franklin, Mills, Vinalhaven 4 ds., with stone.

Schr. David Hall, Conklin, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. Presto, Hawkins, Port Royal, in ballast to E. J. McCready & Co.

Schr. T. A. Anderson, Cramer, Harrison's Landing 4 ds., with corn to W. P. Lord.

Schr. Minnehaha, Thomas, Rockland, with stone for Sandy Hook.

Schr. Zouave, (Br., of Liverpool,) Hatzenfeld, Boston 28 ds., with lemons, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Schr. Telemachus, (Hol.,) Ruitenhakel, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Jackson & Hall.

Schr. Mentor, Rose, Elizabethport, with coal for Wareham.

Schr. E. J. Talbot, Amsbury, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Eclipse, Johnson, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. H. G. Gibson, Crocker, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Minnie Cobb, Averill, Rockland 5 ds., lime.

Schr. Orion, Davis, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Hutchings, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Smith, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Hughes, Taunton 2 ds., with [illegible].

Schr. Roxanna Burley, Austin, Providence.

Schr. Ranger, Studley, Boston 4 ds., [illegible].

Schr. Elvira, Clark, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Lion, Furbush, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Lookout, Jones, Flushing, in ballast.

Schr. Triton, Freeman, Nantucket, in ballast.

Schr. Seraph, Allen, Harwich 3 ds.

Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton 2 ds., mdse.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Spoken, &c.

Georges—ship, bound E., was passed Aug. 2, off George's.

Howland—bark, from Boston for New-Orleans, 4 days out, Aug. 2, off South Shoal.

Jeremiah Thompson—ship, hence for Liverpool, July 29, lat. 40, lon. 60 [illegible].

Lucy Darling—Br. brig, hence for Nassau, Aug. 2, lat. 38 1, lon. 74 12.

Lizzie Drew—ship, from Moulmein for Falmouth, July 7, lat. 21 22, lon. 31 30.

W. H. Fry—schr., from Boston for Aux Cayes, July 29, lat. 31 42, lon. 68 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Minititlan, July 14, bark Coney, from New-Orleans, wtg. cargo; Br. brig A. D. Weldon, for Glasgow, ldg., to sail July 25; schr. Wave, of Boston, for Marblehead.

At Salt Cay, T. I., July 22, brig Anna, (Br.,) for New-York, ldg.; schr. Maria Jane, (Br.,) for do. [illegible].

At St. Martin's, July 26, schr. Tigress, for New-York in 3 ds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS.
AND
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $18 PER DOZEN.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS.

FRENCH FLANNEL
ARMY SHIRTS.

ALSO,
FINE PERFUMERY,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker-sts.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester. MAY, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both popular and economical. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a scanty half-flavor and zest is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS relieved [illegible] hours after a dose of six or eight

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

They carry the morbid humors out of the system, and require no extra care or attention as to diet or otherwise. BRANDRETH'S PILLS always lessen the power of disease, and perseverance will cure.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
NO. 294 CANAL-ST., N. Y.

Sold also at NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE, and by all druggists.

N. B.—Buy NEW STYLE BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

FASHION PLEASURE-GROUND ASSOCIATION.

GREAT DOUBLE-TEAM TROT.

FRIDAY, Aug. 8, Purse and Stake $1,000.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.
S. McLaughlin names [illegible] Jim.
S. McLaughlin names [illegible] Annie.
H. Woodruff names [illegible] Fanny.
H. Woodruff names [illegible] Jinny.
D. Mace names b. m. Lady Cochrane.
D. Mace names b. m. Kate.

SATURDAY, Aug. 9, Purse and Stake $[illegible].
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.
Owner names blk. m. Pobo.
Owner names [illegible] Gen. Halleck.
McRoberts names [illegible] Royal Charley.

GOOD DAY AND GOOD TRACK.
JOSEPH CROOKSHANK, [illegible].

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, 7th August, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY next, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for five hundred (500) army wagons, the whole to be completed and delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection, on or before the first of September next. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number, and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to

(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, Orange County, N. Y., commences Oct. 1. Solid and ornamental branches, and Lewis' Gymnastics. For circulars address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

WANTED—A THOROUGH AND COMPETENT Drill-Officer, one capable of preparing officers for the field. Address M., Box No. 157 Times Office.